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KORNIYENKO HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE ON MORATORIUM

Moscow Television Coverage

LD012056 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 1 Aug 85

[Text] In Moscow today, at the USSR Foreign Ministry's Press Center, a news conference was held for Soviet and foreign journalists in connection with the new major foreign policy initiative put forth by Mikhail Sergeyvich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee [video shows, from left to right, Korniyenko, Zamyatin and Chervov standing on platform] The news conference was opened by Comrade Zamyatin, head of the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee.

The floor for an opening statement was given to Comrade Korniyenko, first deputy USSR minister of foreign affairs.

[Begin Korniyenko recording] As you know, on 29 July, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev announced the Soviet Union's decision to unilaterally halt, starting from 6 August, any nuclear explosions. He called upon the government of the United States to act similarly and halt, from the same date, American nuclear explosions. It is now up to the United States.

The exceptional importance of the step taken by the Soviet Union is already shown by the fact that this decision has received such wide and approving acclaim throughout the world. What importance does the halting of nuclear weapons tests have? One does not have to be an expert in military affairs to realize that tests are a kind of accelerator of the nuclear arms race.

Indeed, it is with the help of tests that the development of new kinds and types of these weapons of mass destruction, and also the perfecting of existing systems are affected. A halt to tests, however, would be a powerful measure which would put a sharp brake on this whole process. Effectively, without tests the nuclear arms race would in time become impossible. That is the gist of the Soviet policy directed at a complete and universal ban on nuclear weapons tests.

Furthermore, a halt to tests is also a way to liquidate nuclear arsenals already stockpiled. For if there are no tests, and consequently, too, no modernization of existing nuclear arms, then they will, experts are well aware of this, gradually lose their effect and eventually die out. This would be a reliable guarantee for averting nuclear war.

Consistently striving towards this goal, the Soviet Union, in 1955, exactly 30 years ago, appealed to all states possessing atomic and hydrogen weapons, with the proposal to pledge to halt tests of such weapons. Unfortunately, because of the negative position of the Western powers, that proposal was not implemented. But the Soviet Union continued to exert efforts in ths direction and they played a decisive role in the conclusion in 1963 of the treaty on banning tests of nuclear weapons in the atmosphere, outer space and underwater. I would like to stress that the Soviet Union even then was in favor of halting all tests, including underground ones. But the United States, Britain, and France did not go along with this. Therefore, the task of a complete halt to tests of nuclear weapons remains unresolved to this day.

A definite advance on this issue, it seems, was achieved in 1974 when the USSR and the United States signed a treaty limiting the power of underground tests of nuclear weapons, and then in 1976, a treaty regulating peaceful nuclear explosions.

The fact that these treaties have not been ratified is not our fault. Again it is necessary to stress that during those years, too, the USSR advocated the complete and universal halting of nuclear weapons testing. Following the so-called Threshold Test Ban Treaty signed in 1974 by the Soviet Union and the United States, we submitted a draft multilateral treaty on the complete banning of nuclear tests to the UN General Assembly in 1975. The overwhelming majority of states supported our proposal, apart from those on whom its implementation depended first and foremost. So, a universal halting of nuclear weapons tests has been and remains our goal.

A certain ray of hope appeared, as it were, in 1977, when tripartite talks involving the USSR, the United States, and Britain began at our initiative. Their aim was to draw up a treaty on the complete and universal banning of nuclear weapons tests. During the 3 years that the talks went on, considerable progress was made in the drafting of such a treaty. But in November 1980, the United States, followed by Britain, refused to continue these talks; and it is not difficult to understand why. There is just one explanation for the, the aspiration of the present U.S. Administration to upset the existing balance of forces and to achieve superiority.

The U.S. new, large-scale military programs for the development and improvement of nuclear, conventional, and, finally, space armaments are aimed at this. However, it should be clear that the continuation of the arms race is a hopeless course. It leads only to a destabilization of the current situation, the pointless waste of resources, and an increased threat of war for all, including its initiators. The need for urgent, practical measures to break the vicious circle of the arms race is now greater than ever before. We believe that one such measure, and a very important one, is precisely the halting of nuclear weapons tests. If the United States were to follow the Soviet Union in doing this, it would be an example to other states with nuclear weapons.

I hope that the U.S. Government has not yet said its final word in response to this new manifestation of good will by the Soviet Union, and that the United States will join the moratorium on nuclear explosions which the Soviet Union has announced. This is a problem whose solution would accord with the aspirations and vital interests of all the peoples. [end recording]

The participants in the news conference then answered journalists' questions.

[Begin Zamyatin recording] I should like to answer a question asked by Comrade (Gremme), the correspondent for ADN, the GDR'S telegraphic agency. His question is: What can you say about the main trends in the world and the appraisals and the nature of the reaction to the new Soviet initiative, including those in the United States?

I want to say that the most important thing is that politicians and public forces which advocate averting the nuclear threat and restricting and liquidating the arms race see in this Soviet initiative proposed by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev a real chance of coming to a rapid agreement and ending all nuclear tests and I stress, to all nuclear tests.

As far as the position of the U.S. Administration is concerned, no official reply has so far been received to the Soviet proposal. The public reaction by U.S. officials cannot be called constructive. In essence they are evading our proposal and are upholding the continuation by the United States of its nuclear weapon tests. I must say that they are unable to give convincing arguments in favor of their position: simply, there are none.

The majority of people in the world do not share such an approach. Statements by the representatives of many countries, parties, and public organizations in various forms contain one thing: approval of the improtant major Soviet initiative and a demand that the U.S. Administration give a constructive reply to it. It is being pointed out that the nature of the U.S. Administration's reply to the present proposal will show in full whether Washington really wants to work toward disarmament and to strive for aggrement, or whether Washington will continue to make peace-loving speeches yet act in a negative way at negotiations on the disarmament issue as a whole. That is the essence of world reaction to the proposal by the USSR. [end recording]

Now for the second question to Georgiy Markovich Korniyenko.

[Begin Korniyenko recording] Spokesmen for the U.S. Administration say that the impossibility of monitoring the moratorium is the main reason for its negative attitude to the moratorium. What can you say about this?

First of all, the argument about conrol is indeed being put forward on this occasion too, which in general has become the rule in Washington whenever they want to get out of this or that proposal in the area of limiting armaments and disarmament.

Meanwhile not only Soviet, but also prominent American scientists and specialists unambiguously reject this artificial argument. It is sufficient, for example to quote Mr Colby, former director of the CIA, who a few days ago stated bluntly that the observance of a moratorium on nuclear explosions without doubt can be ensured with the help of existing national technical means of control. That is how the matter stands regarding control. [end recording]

Begin recording] [Zamyatin] I would like to give the floor for a question to (Andrzej Bojowik), a correspondent of the Polish ZYCIE WARSZAWY.

[Bojowik, in Russian] As you know there is an American proposal that Soviet observers take part in one of the American nuclear ueapons tests. Could you say what reply can be expected from the Soviet side?

[Korniyenko] I rather think that it is not difficult to imagine what the answer will be. Why should Soviet representatives go there in order, so to speak, to sanctify these tests by their presence? I think there can hardly be anyone, even in Washington, who is seriously counting on this. Nuclear explosions should be stopped, rather that inviting people to observe how they are carried out. I would add that the matters under discussion here are too serious ot attempt ot reduce thing to propaganda tricks.

[Zamyatin] The American paper THE WASHINGTON POST, in my view, today wrote well on this question: It said that while the Soviet Union is inviting the U.S. President to a peace dinner, the American president is inviting the Soviet Union to a nuclear luncheon. I think this reflects the point of view that we share on this issue. [end recording]

[Announcer] A question for Colonel General Chervov, head of a directorate of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces.

[Begin recording] [Zamyatin] If the Soviet Union comes out for the ratification of the treaties of 1974 and 1976 on underground nuclear explosions, then why is it against now engaging in amending the clauses contained in them on control, as it proposed by the United States?

[Chervov] There is no necessity for such amendments. The U.S. proposal in this regard is unfounded. Current national-technical means of control make it possible for both sides, with sufficient accuracy and reliability, to monitor nuclear explosions. More than that, the United States, by virtue of special geographical conditions, has greater opportunities for control than the Soviet Union.

In addition, the 1974 treaty provides for an entire mechanism and system of control, which has not as yet been put into operation. In particular, it provides for an exchange of data on calibration explosions and an exchange of data on the geology of test sites, as well as other things. This control mechanism, which was laid down in the 1974 treaty, has not yet been checked in practice, and the American side is already saying that it is a poor one. Meanwhile, if the treaty were ratified and this control mechanism were put into operation, the possibilities of both sides for control would be considerably increased. So it is a matter not of control but of the intention of the United States not to ratify the treaties and to continue to carry out its extensive program for testing nuclear weapons.

[Zamyatin] Will you ask your question please.

[Unidentified KUNA journalist, in Russian] Kuwaiti news agency KUNA: My question is: The whole world knows that the Soviet Union has for some years made a great many positive initiatives for preservation of peace, but the United Stats seems to turn a deaf ear and has never answered them. So, what will the Soviet Union do in future? Will it again propose new initiatives, or what?

[Korniyenko] [Laughter] It can, with every certitude, be said that yes, we will continue our efforts directed at halting the arms race, at averting nuclear war. To sit back and do nothing is not our philosophy, and you will not avert nuclear war that way. But experience shows that nevertheless, at times it has proved possible to reach extremely important accords. We are hoping for the victory of good sense, that it will gain the upper hand also in those countries where it is not very much in evidence. And so our efforts will continue and we will even step them up. [end recording]

[Announcer] The participants in the press conference also answered other questions from journalists.

TASS Reportage

LD011622 Moscow TASS in English 1556 GMT 1 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, August 1 TASS -- A question was asked at the press conference: If the Soviet Union stands for the ratification of the 1974 and 1976 treaties on underground nuclear explosions, why is it against setting down now to revising the provisions on verification formulated by those treaties, thus making the U.S. proposal?

There is no need at all for such a revision, Nikolay Chervov replied. The U.S. proposal is unjustified. The Soviet Union stands for the ratification of the above treaties without any revisions of the verification provisions. The present-day national technical means enable both sides to monitor very accurately and dependably nuclear explosions. Moreover, the United States has better verification possibilities than the Soviet Union by virtue of geographic conditions.

The 1974 treaty stipulates a whole system of verification, including exchanges of information about reference explosions and the geology of testing sites.

The American side, without having checked that verification system in practice, claims that it is bad. Meanwhile, if the treaty was ratified and the verification system envisioned in it put into effect, the possibilities to monitor nuclear tests would be even better.

The point therefore is not verification but the U.S. intention not to put the treaties signed by it into effect and to carry on an extensive program of testing nuclear weapons.

Nikolay Chervov described as groundless the assertions by U.S. representatives that one of the reasons why they do not back the Soviet Union's moratorium proposal is that the USSR conducted a big series of tests this year.

In the first half of the year, the United States and the Soviet Union conducted an equal number of nuclear blasts, he said. As to general statistics, according to the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, the United States has conducted by now roughly thirty per cent more nuclear blasts than the Soviet Union, and jointly with other western nuclear powers — 150 per cent more.

On the assertion by the U.S. President's National Security Adviser Robert McFarlane that the USSR advances moratorium proposals only when this gives it unilateral benefits, Leonid Zamyatin said that the Soviet Union is not seeking a military superiority over the United States and is not looking for unilateral advantages. This has been repeatedly declared by Soviet leaders. As to Washington, a kind of trend has emerged there to respond negatively to any Soviet initiatives, especially when the point at issue are problems of ending or restricting the arms race.

Here are some examples. At the Geneva talks on nuclear and space armaments, the Soviet Union advanced a whole number of concrete constructive proposals, including the proposal for introducing a reciprocal moratorium on nuclear and space arms. This was done, he said, in order to make it easier to achieve accords on the entire range of issues. Introducing a moratorium on nuclear and space arms is viewed by the Soviet Union only as a first step towards cutting nuclear armaments -- both in the delivery vehicles and warheads. This is confirmed by our proposal that, once the moratorium is introduced, the sides table concrete proposals at the talks, say, within one or two months, on the levels to which they would be ready to cut strategic offensive armaments, naturally, along with the prohibition of space strike weapons. Who benefits from that, and who loses, one might ask? This is mutually beneficial, if the aim is to achieve accords, Leonid Zamyatin said.

A reminder should be made of one more important Soviet action, the unilateral obligation of the USSR not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. We called upon the USA to follow our example. The United States persists in this matter, too, wishing to bolster its "right" to unleash nuclear war. This is not only our view. For instance, former U.S. Defence Secretary Robert McNamara confirmed at a press conference in Washington the other day that the SDI program of the Reagan administration was clearly aimed at ensuring invulnerability for the United States after it had delivered the first nuclear strike.

So, turning down Soviet proposals, the United States remains the initiator of new and new rounds of the arms race, and is seeking military superiority. But this approach by no means strengthens the security of the USA and its allies, Leonid Zamyatin concluded.

It was explained at the press conference why the proposal on a moratorium on nuclear explosions had been made by the Soviet Union at this moment.

A reply to this question, it was pointed out, was supplied by Mikhail Gorbachev's statement itself. It stresses that the continued nuclear arms race was fraught with enormous dangers to the future of the whole of world civilisation. It is leading to the escalation of tension and the military threat, distracting colossal intellectual and material resources from constructive goals.

It was noted that the Soviet Union believed that the nuclear arms race which had swept the world could be stopped. An end to nuclear weapons tests is an effective measure in this direction. A halt in nuclear explosions will "freeze" the technology of nuclear munitions and therefore check the process of the development of their new types, and also put a brake on the development of new types and systems of nuclear delivery vehicles. Simultaneously, nuclear munitions could be cut back quantitatively as they grow outdated and, in the longer term, nuclear weapons could go out of existence.

In brief, stopping nuclear explosions -- as proposed in Mikhail Gorbachev's statement -- is one of the reliable ways leading towards cuts in nuclear arsenals and their total elimination.

It was also stressed that ending nuclear tests would objectively have a favourable effect from the standpoint of curtailing the race of nuclear armaments. That is why, if the United States also embarked on the same road, there would be far more chances that that other nuclear powers also would find it possible to give up nuclear weapons tests without fearing that the United States and the USSR might advance far ahead in building up and perfecting their nuclear arsenals.

All this undoubtedly would make it easier to work out and conclude a treaty on a comprehensive ban on nuclear weapon tests for all time.

On the Helsinki meeting between the Soviet foreign minister and the U.S. secretary of state, Georgy Korniyenko said that the discussions, the exchange of views held in Helsinki are assessed by us, and, as far as we know, by the American side as useful, frank and necessary. I think it is early to talk now about the results of the discussion. How to overcome difficulties in working out an agenda? The point is not working out a formal agenda. Overcoming the difficulties, rather, getting results from summit meetings will depend on whether the American side will be prepared, as we are prepared, to consider at the meeting first of all issues related to the security of our countries and international security, and whether United States policy will meet the aim of strengthening international security and will not directly contradict this.

A question was asked about the Soviet Union's attitude to a joint statement by the heads of state and government, parties to the Delhi declaration, on the 40th anniversary of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima. They stated that they will multiply their efforts in order to attain the goals set forth by the Delhi declaration, including on a universal prohibition of tests, production and deployment of nuclear weapons and delivery systems.

It was stressed that the Soviet Union's attitude to the Delhi declaration was favourable, that this is an important international document. Our country backs provisions of the declaration and actively supports it.

The new appeal by the heads of state and government from the six countries -- India, Sweden, Tanzania, Greece, Mexico and Argentina -- in advance of the day of remembrance of Hiroshima victims is a noble initiative reminding the world of the need to strive for accords on issues of terminating the race of nuclear armaments. We support this posture.

It was said in conclusion at the press conference: There are all conditions for implementing the Soviet proposal. The main thing is that the United States give a positive response to the new Soviet initiative. This would be a real step towards lessening international tension, would meet the aspirations of peoples of all countries.

U.S. VERIFICATION ARGUMENTS HIDE SDI HOPES

LD011711 Moscow World Service in English 2300 GMT 31 Jul 85

[From the "Roundup of Political Events" program]

[Text] Caught off balance by the Soviet announcement about a unilateral moratorium on nuclear testing from 6 August until next 1 January, United States officials have gone on the defensive and many of them have lost their cool:

The arguments against the moratorium vary from sticking labels such as propaganda, to citing all kinds of technical problems, one of them verification. Now what is there to verify if there are not going to be any nuclear blasts in the Soviet Union for 5 months. With no blasts at all, nobody will have to measure any yields and scientists have the means, like sensitive earth centers, not only to tell a nuclear blast from an earthquake but also a military explosion from a peaceful one, conducted to say divert the course of a river.

Military experts in Sweden can do all this. They compile annual statistics on nuclear explosions and their nature. If that can be done in Sweden and other countries, the same can be done and in fact is done by American experts. So much for the so-called verification problem.

The latest American idea concerning nuclear testing is to exchange teams of experts who would monitor nuclear explosions in the United States and the Soviet Union. The same information can be gathered and has been gathered by such national means of control as satellites, earth centers and others. The American proposal seeks to perpetuate nuclear testing and hence the arms race under the supervision of experts. Call them experts, call them onlookers or eye witness, what can they change? Will they stop the nuclear arms race? No, it will continue as before.

When the United States developed the earth-hugging and nuclear-tipped long range cruise missile, its experts made the missile's nuclear warhead virtually unrecognizable from a conventional one. In other words it is very difficult to tell a nuclear-tipped cruise missile from a conventional one. Where were all those champions of control and verification who yelled murder and shed bitter tears over the ostensible verification problems in connection with the Soviet moratorium? The White House plans to build thousands of such missiles, so what do we do, exchange 10,000 experts to check on what is inside each of them?

There must be a more serious reason for the administration's not wanting to introduce a similar moratorium and set a good example to other nuclear powers than verification. Continued underground testing of nuclear weapons is vital for several areas of the current American research into space weapons. Such tests are needed to develop an X-ray laser using a low-yield nuclear explosion as a source of energy. Nuclear tests are also important if a nation is looking for ways to fight a long nuclear war. Fighting a protracted nuclear war is one of the priorities listed in two Pentagon documents, Fiscal Defense Guidance for 1984-88 and 1985-89.

NEW BOOK ON 'STAR WARS' EXAMINES U.S. ATTITUDES

PM300844 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Jul 85 Second Edition p 3

[Lieutenant Colonel G. Yemelyanov book review: "New Threat to Mankind"]

[Text] Setting their sights on confrontation with the Soviet Union and the achievement of military superiority, the U.S. ruling circles are continuing to implement a giant program of pushing ahead with the creation of more and more types and varieties of weapons. The so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative" (SDI) proclaimed by President Reagan in March 1983 and aptly termed by the Americans themselves the "star wars" program is part and parcel of this adventurist U.S. course, which is dangerous for the cause of peace, in the quest for the mirage of military superiority.

The brochure "Star Wars, The Illusions and The Dangers" (footnote) ("Zvezdnyye Voyny, Illyuzii i Opasnosti" Moscow, Military Literature Publishing House, 1985, 56 pages, price 25 kopeks) published by the Military Literature Publishing House is devoted to exposing the real aggressive aims of the "star wars" plans that are being implemented in the United States and to setting forth the Soviet program of measures aimed at averting an arms race in space and ending it on earth.

On the basis of specific facts, the brochure convincingly shows that since the very start of the space age the Soviet Union has persistently and consistently advocated that space be used purely for peaceful purposes. Soon after the successful launch of the world's first artificial satellite the USSR proposed in a memorandum on disarmament questions dated 15 May 1958 that all types of military use of space be banned without exception. At the time, the Soviet initiative was not supported by the United States and its allies. However, subsequently a number of international agreements were nonetheless concluded which established obstacles to the militarization of space in certain directions. One of the most important of these is the 1972 Soviet-U.S. ABM treaty, which prohibits the deployment of ABM systems in the interests of defending U.S. or Soviet territory (that is, large-scale ABM systems), the creation of the basis for such a defense, and the creation, testing, and deployment of systems or components for a sea-, air-, space-, or mobile ground-based ABM defense.

Consistently pursuing the line of preventing the militarization of space, the Soviet Union also submitted a radical solution to the problem of antisatellite weapons by proposing the renunciation of the creation of new weapons and the scrapping of systems already in existence. Moreover, with a view to setting a personal example, the USSR has unilaterally undertaken not to be the first to put any types of antisatellite weapons into space for all time as long as other states, and that includes the United States, refrain from putting such weapons into space.

As is well known, this March on the Soviet Union's initiative the USSR and the United States embarked on new talks on nuclear and space arms. At the talks, the Soviet Union is advocating the strict observance of the provisions of the Soviet-U.S. accord, in accordance with which one of the most important goals of the talks is to avert an arms race in space. The Soviet side has shown its readiness to work out practical solutions and reinforced it with specific proplsals on all aspects of the talks. Evidence of that is the Soviet proposal on the introduction by both sides of a moratorium on the creation of space weapons and a freeze on strategic nuclear arsenals for the entire duration of the talks. In pursuing this line the Soviet Union unilaterally announced a moratorium on the deployment of medium range missiles and the buildup of other retaliatory measures in Europe for the period from April through this November.

However, the U.S. side has to all intents and purposes embarked on torpedoing both the January agreement in Geneva on the goals and subject matter of the talks and the new Soviet peace initiatives. It has not only failed to submit serious proposals at Geneva on scaling down the arms race but, on the contrary, is taking steps which make such a scaling down impossible. Flying in the face of common sense, Washington is stating its intention to continue implementing its "star wars" program under any circumstances.

A great deal of space in the brochure is devoted to detailed exposition of the illusory and dangerous U.S. course of achieving military superiority over the USSR by using the militarization of space. The White House proceeds on the basis that space is a kind of "absolute position," the military conquest of which opens up the way to world domination. That is why near-earth space is seen as the latest springboard for waging aggressive wars. This, in particular, is attested by the facts cited in the brochure, which point out that the U.S. plans to militarize space are coordinated with programs for deploying the latest strategic weapons systems. Thus, it is clear that the United States is not thinking of "defense" but of acquiring the potential for a first disabling nuclear strike against the USSR and its allies.

The brochure convincingly exposes the lie disseminated by Washington concerning the allegedly purely theoretical research on the "star wars" program. It notes that the "Manhattan" project to create the atom bomb also started in the United States with scientific research which later ended in the tragedy of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

The "star wars" plans are leading to the destabilization of the international situation, and their implementation is inevitably linked with undermining the existing agreements on the limitation of the arms race and strengthening international security. This applies primarily to the open-ended ABM treaty (1972); the treaty banning nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space, and underwater (1963); and the treaty on principles governing the activities of states in the exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies (1967).

Undermining the above agreements would mean destroying the foundations of the entire strategic arms limitation process, further cranking up more and more spirals of the arms race, and spreading it to space. This concerns the fate not only of the Soviet and American peoples, but the fate of the peoples of the entire world. We must prevent a new stage in the arms race and provide man with peace in space and confidence in the future before it is too late.

As for the Soviet Union, its position is well known. It does not seek unilateral advantages. Its aim is not an arms race and spreading it to space, but ending it and totally eliminating nuclear weapons everywhere. In confirmation of this, the brochure extensively reveals the ways proposed by the Soviet Union of curbing the arms race.

If the United States begins the militarization of space and thereby undermines the prevailing military-strategic equilibrium, the Soviet Union will be forced to take retaliatory measures adequate to meet the threat which may be created for our country and its allies. This must always be remembered by those who, contrary to reason, are traveling the path of implementing the "star wars" plan that is dangerous for mankind.

SHEVARDNADZE HOLDS CSCE MEETINGS WITH MINISTERS

FRG's Genscher

LD011619 Moscow TASS in English 1609 GMT 1 Aug 85

[Text] Helsinki, August 1 TASS -- The USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Edward Shevardnadze had a meeting with Deputy Federal Chancellor, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the FRG Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

During their conversation the ministers noted the immutable importance of the August 12, 1970 treaty between the USSR and the FRG, which serves as the basis for the development of bilateral relations and serves the cause of strengthening peace and security in Europe.

Edward Shevardnadze outlined the Soviet Union's principled approach to the tasks of improving the situation in the world, ending the arms race, averting nuclear war and stressed that a termination of nuclear explosions -- a practical positive response to the new major initiative of the USSR -- would be an important contribution to the cause of strengthening peace. He expressed concern at the FRG government's line of giving actual support to the United States plans of spreading the arms race to outer space.

Hans-Dietrich Genscher said his country was interested in ensuring strategic stability at a lower level of armaments and in an improvement of relations between the West and the East.

Noting the usefulness of the political dialogue conducted within the framework of the present meeting of representatives of the participatory countries in the European Conference on Security and Cooperation, both sides confirmed their intent to facilitate the development of the all-European process in accordance with the Helsinki Final Act.

Britain's Howe

LD011537 Moscow TASS in English 1438 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] Helsinki, August 1 TASS -- USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Edward Shevardnadze had a meeting with the British Secretary for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs Geoffrey Howe.

Questions of the state and prospects of development of Soviet-British relations in the political, trade, economic and other fields were discussed in their general aspect during the conversation that passed in a businesslike atmosphere.

Edward Shevardnadze stressed the exceptional importance of the Soviet Union's new peace-loving step -- the decision to unilaterally stop any nuclear blasts starting with this August 6, and expressed hope that other nuclear powers, too, would positively respond to this initiative and stop their nuclear blasts.

The British minister's attention was drawn to the Soviet peace initiatives directed at averting the danger of nuclear war, limiting the arms race and returning to the relaxation of international tension. In this connection special emphasis was made on the importance to adopt urgent measures to prevent a militarization of outer space.

Both sides noted the need of further developing the all-European process started ten years ago in Helsinki as meeting the interests of peace and the security of peoples, serving extensive mutually advantageous cooperation on the European continent.

Howe Assesses Meeting

AU011027 Paris AFP in English 1018 GMT 1 Aug 85

[Text] Helsinki, Aug 1 (AFP) -- British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe today had his first meeting with his new Soviet counterpart, Eduard Shevardnadze, and said afterwards that Moscow's position on international issues had not fundamentally changed. The two ministers met here for an hour on the last day of 10th anniversary celebrations for the Helsinki Final Act.

Sir Geoffrey said there was a "difference of style" between Mr Shevardnadze, making his first trip abroad as Soviet diplomatic chief, and his predecessor, Andrey Gromyko, but the "essence of their position is the same".

He said the meeting was "relaxed and useful", but refused to make any personal comment about Mr Shevardnadze.

As for East-West relations, Sir Geoffrey said any improvement would be a "long-term business" that must be handled "patiently and tenaciously". He warned against "unduly high expectations" about the summit meeting between Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan planned for November 19 and 20 in Geneva, which was the focus of a key meeting here yesterday between Mr Shevardnadze and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

Sir Geoffrey also said he felt Western expectations about the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), signed here in 1975, had been "largely disappointed" due mainly to the fact that "human rights continue to be widely abused" in Eastern Bloc countries. He nevertheless felt the CSCE framework had made the human rights problem a "permanent and legitimate topic" in the East-West dialogue.

Canada's Clark

LD011607 Moscow TASS in English 1525 GMT 1 Aug 85

[Text] Helsinki, August 1 TASS -- The USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Eduard Shevardnadze today had a meeting with Canada's Foreign Minister Charles Joseph Clark. They discussed questions of Soviet-Canadian relations and also some topical problems of the international situation.

E. Shevardnadze stressed the need of liquidating the dangerous tension in the world and the importance of every country making a constructive contribution to the fulfillment of this task. The Canadian minister's attention was drawn to the USSR's major initiatives directed at preventing an arms race in outer space and stopping it on earth, at radically improving the international climate.

Both sides confirmed their striving to expand relations between the two countries on the basis of the possibilities that exist for this in various fields. The importance of the ongoing developing of the all-European process in the interests of strengthening peace in Europe and in the whole world was noted.

Spain's Fernandez

LD011606 Moscow Tass in English 1526 GMT 1 Aug 85

[Text] Helsinki August 1 TASS -- The USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Eduard Shevardnadze today had a conversation with the Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez Ordonez.

During the conversation the ministers noted the importance of the all-European process for the cause of peace and stressed the need of reviving detente as a foundation of healthy and mutually advantageous relations between states with different social and political system.

When views were exchanged on questions of bilateral relations, mutual striving to further develop ties and contacts between the USSR and Spain in various fields was confirmed.

Yugoslavia's Dizdarevic

LD011511 Moscow TASS in English 1459 GMT 1 Aug 85

[Text] Helsinki August 1 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, today had a meeting with Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The sides discussed in a conversation, which passed in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere, the condition of a prospects for the development of relations between the two countries. Eduard Shevardnadze said that the Soviet leadership was pursuing a consistent course of strengthening mutual understanding, trust and friendship between the USSR and Yugoslavia.

The sides also exchanged views on some outstanding international problems of mutual interest, including problems of European security and cooperation.

Luxembourg's Poos

LD011558 Moscow TASS in English 1436 GMT 1 Aug 85

[Text] Helsinki August 1 TASS -- The USSR's Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze has met here with vice-chairman of the government and Foreign Minister of Luxembourg Jacques Poos.

During their conversation, held in a constructive atmosphere, both sides reaffirmed their readiness to promote bilateral links between the USSR and Luxembourg in various areas and properly mark the approaching 50th anniversary of diplomatic relations between the two states.

Jacques Poos, who is the current chairman of the Council of Ministers of the European communities, shared the Soviet side's opinion in favour of establishing mutually beneficial relations between the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and the European Ecomonic Community, which would meet the aims of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Cyprus' Iakovou

LD011522 Moscow TASS in English 1451 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] Helsinki, August 1 TASS -- The USSR's Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze has received Yeoryois Iakovou, foreign minister of the Republic of Cyprus.

During the conversation, held in a friendly atmosphere, Eduard Shevardnadze confirmed the Soviet Uion's consistent course in support of the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus which pursues a policy of non-alignment. It was stressed that a withdrawal of all foreign troops, removal of foreign military bases and termination of outside interference are the major conditions for a fair and lasting settlement of the Cyprus problem.

Profound gratitude was expressed to the Soviet Union from the Cyprus side for its principled posture.

HUNGARIAN, SWEDISH MINISTERS ADDRESS CSCE MEETING

LD011339 Moscow TASS in English 1319 GMT 1 Aug 85

["For Accord on an Honest and Equal Basis" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Helsinki, August 1 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Gorbunov writes:

Exactly ten years ago the heads of 35 states signed in Helsinki the Final Act of the European Conference on Security and Cooperation. A meeting of ministers of foreign affairs of 33 European countries, the United States and Canada is devoted to this important event. The big political importance of the Helsinki accords, resting on the firm foundation of the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, is stressed in the speeches at the meeting. The numerous bilateral meetings of ministers are of much importance as well.

At the meeting the Soviet Union is represented by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Eduard Shevardnadze, who stressed in his speech on Tuesday [30 July] the Soviet Union's adherence to the principles of inter-state relations recorded in the Final Act.

A balanced approach to the all-European process is needed, it is noted in most speeches. But some speakers from NATO countries tried to divert the participants in the meeting from a discussion of cardinal questions of security, cooperation and mutual understanding and reduce all the discussion to the question of human rights, forgetting, however, about the need to ensure man's fundamental rights -- the rights to life in peace, the right to work and confidence in the morrow.

Today is the concluding day of the meeting.

The Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi noted that the Hungarian Government consistently adhere to the provisions of the Final Act and actively participates in the efforts to curb the arms race and lower the level of military confrontation in Europe.

The "spirit of Helsinki" and the striving for mutually advantageous cooperation has struck deep root in the inter-state relations on the continent. The process of detente in Europe will become irreversible only if it encompasses the military field as well. For this reason, he said, the Warsaw Treaty member states proposed in May 1984 to the NATO countries to conclude a treaty on the mutual non-use of force and the maintenance of relations of peace. Hungary welcomes the Soviet-American summit meeting, Peter Varkonyi said, and believes that the Soviet Union's decision unilaterally to suspend all nuclear explosions is a very important initiative and an example that others should follow.

The Swedish Foreign Minister Lennart Bodstrom stated that the conference, held ten years ago, was an important event in Europe's post-war history. The Final Act was rightly perceived as a link in the process of detente that had widely spread on the continent. But the lofty aims are yet far from attained. The speaker singled out the importance of the Soviet-American talks in Geneva. Success in the central issue of disarmament would have a very good influence on the international climate, he said. Lennart Bodstrom added that in Europe one should press for a balanced development in a positive spirit in all fields of activity belonging to the all-European process. So far, he said, insufficient attention is being given to questions of cooperation in the field of economy, science, technology and environmental protection. The Swedish minister then noted the importance of the Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, that is in progress in Stockholm, and the importance of the questions discussed at it.

SHEVARDNADZE MAKES HELSINKI PREDEPARTURE COMMENTS

LD011642 Moscow TASS in English 1636 GMT 1 Aug 85

[Text] Helsinki, August 1 TASS — The USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Eduard Shevardnadze today left Helsinki for Moscow. At the airport he was seen off by Finnish officials, the USSR Ambassador to Finland Vladimir Sobolev, diplomatic staff members of the Soviet Embassy.

Before his departure Eduard Shevardnadze told journalists: "The jubilee meeting of the foreign ministers of the 35 countries that ten years ago signed in the Finnish capital the Final Act of the European Conference on Security and Cooperation, has just ended."

"We are returning home, having the feeling of satisfaction with how the meeting passed on the whole. Its course showed that most of the participants highly appreciate the importance of this historic document oriented at detente, and what is the main thing, there is widespread realisation that the process started by the European conference should be continued in a positive spirit. In this sense the present meeting was a step forward.

"We had a number of useful meetings and conversations with foreign ministers of other countries. Problems of the international situation, questions of bilateral relations were discussed at them. Serious concern with the tension existing in the world and at the same time, the wish to work in the direction of detente, are felt.

"I would like to point out that the meeting was excellently organised, and I would like to express cordial gratitude to the Government of Finland and to President Mauno Koivisto personally for hospitality and attention shown. We wish well-being to the people of Helsinki, to the entire people of friendly Finland."

CSCE CONFERENCE ENDS; ANALYSIS, COMMENTARY

TASS Summarizes Speeches

LD011633 Moscow TASS in English 1609 GMT 1 Aug 85

[Text] Helsinki, August 1 TASS -- Special TASS correspondents Alexander Gorbunov and Pyotr Konovalov report:

The road paved by the Final Act has basically proved its correctness and is, undoubtedly, in keeping with the spirit and letter of the Potsdam Agreement signed 40 years ago, GDR Foreign Minister Oscar Fischer said, addressing a meeting of representatives of the participating countries in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe here today. The multilateral recognition of the territorial status quo and respect for distinctions of social systems of the participating countries have become a foundation for the edifice of European security and cooperation.

Experience shows, the minister went on, that in all cases when political will for peaceful coexistence was lacking and when attempts to sidestep agreed upon principles were taken, this resulted in the aggravation of tension and worsening of the international situation. The situation was dangerously destabilised as a result of the policy of confrontation and striving for military superiority and also as a result of the deployment of first-strike nuclear weapons in Western Europe.

The speaker stressed that by its new initiative on unilateral ending of all nuclear explosions the Soviet Union proves again its unshakeable will to do everything to end the arms race, above all nuclear arms race, and thus preserve future for mankind. The GDR supports resolutely the proposals tabled by the Soviet Union in Geneva since they indicate the realistic road toward achieving agreed upon objectives of the Soviet-U.S. talks.

A turn in the direction of the improvement of the international situation is possible, in the GDR's opinion. Business talks and the readiness for compromises are necessary for this.

The decade of the Final Act, said Marii Ivanov, first deputy foreign minister of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, coincides with three other historic dates -- the 40th anniversary of the victory, the 40th anniversary of the Potsdam conference and the 40th anniversary of the United Nations Organisation. The experience accumulated over ten years proved that detente is a long-term process and one that is vitally important for peoples of Europe, the United States and Canada.

But experience proved also something else. After the conference, the enemies of detente set the course at undermining agreements in all spheres, at eroding general security, at blocking European cooperation. Calls for the revision of the very mainstays of peaceful arrangement in Europe have been made ever more openly of late.

A new way of thinking is necessary. In the nuclear age, the speaker said, there is no, nor can there be, military solution of inter-state problems. Socialist countries presented a broad complex of proposals on arms freezing, limitation and radical reduction. Those who are sincerely striving to prevent the nuclear arms race, will, undoubtedly, welcome Mikhail Gorbachev's new initiative, unilateral ending of all nuclear explosions by the Soviet Union.

Pointing to the importance of the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space arms in Geneva, the speaker said that the Stockholm conference has a big potential for the consolidation of confidence and security, for lessening the risk of military confrontation.

The Europeans have lived through the grief and suffering of two world wars to achieve a policy of detente and so they are interested in its continuation and development the most, Marii Ivanov stressed.

The meeting was also addressed today by representatives of Switzerland, Iceland, Turkey, Norway, Netherlands, Monaco, Finland, Ireland, and Denmark.

What is needed for the consolidation of international security is not the stockpiling of arms, but effective agreements in the sphere of disarmament and arms control, effective means for peaceful settlement of disputed problems, effective prevention of the use of force or threat of force in international relations, said Finland's Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen.

The present meeting, he said, confirms great political significance of the Final Document of the European conference signed ten years ago. The Final Act is the cornerstone of the process that was started in Helsinki. It is a guide for future action. It expresses at the highest level the political wish to achieve progress in the sphere of security, in economic cooperation, in the field of culture and human rights.

The chairman declares the meeting of foreign ministers closed. The anniversary meeting of foreign ministers is over. Its participants have confirmed that the Final Act remains a long-term programme of security, fruitful cooperation and mutual understanding in the interests of the peoples of Europe, and not only of Europe. Political will and businesslike talks are needed for this.

Lomeyko Reviews Conference

AU011421 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 30 Jul 85 p 4

[Interview with V.B. Lomeyko, chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry's Press Department, by RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondent Atanas Atanasov: "The Objective of Detente Is an All-Embracing System of International Security and Cooperation" -- no date given, first paragraph is an introduction by Atanasov]

[Text] Moscow -- The history of our old continent does not have on record another such representative international political forum as the Helsinki CSCE, at which there were neither victors nor vanquished, neither winners nor losers. Victory belonged to good will and reason, and all who hold the cause of peace precious were winners. The 10th anniversary of this conference provided the opportunity for my conversation with Comrade Vladimir Borisovich Lomeyko, chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry's Press Department.

Question: Vladimir Borisovich, how do you assess the significance of the Helsinki forum, looking back over the decade that has passed?

Answer: If we were to compare the all-European process with the construction of a unique building, it can be said that the conference's Final Act was a kind of general architectural blueprint for the building.

It is important to note at this point that it is based on the opinions, wishes, and efforts of 35 large, medium, and small states with different sociopolitical systems and varying degrees of economic development. In actual fact, it is a collective plan for erecting a new structure of peace, security, and cooperation in Europe. It is unique in history.

Question: To continue with your comparison, how do you evaluate the progress of work on the construction of the new European building?

Answer: Objectively speaking, the answer has to be positive. The process, which was regulated in Helsinki and styled "detente," had an effect not only on interstate relations but also on the fate of millions of people. It is true that it began without any previous experience, encountered unbelievable difficulties, complications, and contradictions, and is developing slowly, not in the way we in the socialist countries would like, but... construction work has not ceased.

Question: Certain circles in the West often speak and write about the Helsinki conference and about detente in general as an "episode," a "deviation" from the law-governed processes of world politics....

Answer: The range of such opinions can be expanded -- there are also statements according to which detente is almost dead. But have you noticed who are the authors of such claims? They are the opponents of the all-European process, the ones who, from the very beginning, set themselves against all accords and later, under the force of numerous circumstances, were forced to agree and append their signatures to the Final Act. The very same people who afterward took the path of retreating from the principles adopted in Helsinki of equality, equal security, reduction of military confrontation, and expansion of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation under conditions of peaceful coexistence.

Question: And these are the very same forces which stop at nothing to torpedo the Helsinki process and shift the blame for it to Moscow....

Answer: Yes. The Soviet Union -- can you imagine this -- is blamed for having buried detente... The myth about "Soviet danger" is again in mass circulation, and a flood of accusations, slander, and provocations has been unleashed against the USSR and the socialist community countries. The objective is to brainwash public opinion in the West in favor of Washington's theses that Moscow is to blame for the "end" of detente. And it is known, for example, that the then President G. Ford offocially suggested that the word "detente" be deleted from the vocabulary. U.S. politicians have simply not learned to cope with this term. In this way they want to cover up their own policy of ignoring and trampling the Helsinki principles, of transition to strong-arm diplomacy toward our countries.

Question: In your opinion, is it possible to altogether "delete" detente?

Answer: No. Detente in the spirit of the all-European conference is not a whim of the socialist countries but an objective process, which reflects certain law-governed phenomena of the time. In our nuclear age, when the two military-political blocs possess the potential to destroy one another, when an approximate military equilibrium between them has been attained, there is no alternative to detente. What else, if not detente? Crusade? Confrontation? Ongoing headlong nuclear arms buildup, which inevitably leads to a military clash and, consequently, to catastrophe?

Question: What are the main prerequisites for further practical implementation of the all European conference's Final Act?

Answer: Primarily the objective process of detente, which is the mathematical formula of correlation of forces prevailing in the late sixties and the seventies. It reflects the views and interests of the overwhelming majority of sober-minded politicians and public, and not only in Europe. To continue: we have at our disposal sound political, legal, moral, and psychological bases, tested by life, for cooperation between states from the two systems under the new historical conditions, including cooperation on such delicate issues as the sides' security. The forces of detente are becoming increasingly active and are moving on to the offensive. A convincing proof of this is provided by the antiwar and antinuclear movements in Europe and the United States. And last, but far from least, is the tendency -- established after many trials (mainly due to American discriminatory measures) -- toward expansion and deepening of East-West economic, scientific, and technical cooperation.

Question: Progressive and peace-loving mankind is aware that the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact countries most rigorously adhere to the "Code of Detente." What are the basic trends of our policy in today's world?

Answer: The ultimate question is to achieve a turnaround in the arms race and, more precisely, to undertake its restriction on Earth and prevent its extension into space. At this point I want to stress our countries' readiness, expressed by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, for talks (honest and businesslike talks, of course) not only to halt the arms race but also to achieve large reductions in arms, right up to universal and total disarmament. We advocate the development of political dialogue with the capitalist states and broader and mutually advantageous trade, economic, scientific, technical, and cultural ties. In brief, the objective is not simply to revive the process of detente of the seventies, but to create an all-embracing system of international security and cooperation.

Question: How do you assess the symptoms of revival of the process of detente in our continent, and in international relations in general?

Answer: I will note again that, regardless of the worsening political climate and the fierce opposition by anti-detente forces, the majority of European states are in favor of continuing the policy in the spirit of Helsinki. Many encouraging signs can be pointed out. I will dwell only on the forthcoming Helsinki meeting of foreign ministers from the countries which signed the Final Act. The very fact that the meeting has been convened, and at a relatively high political level at that, is evidence of the states' interest in the further development of joint actions on the basis of the 10 Helsinki principles. And those who had and still have reservations cannot afford the luxury of finding themselves as outsiders -- they have found it necessary to fall in step with the rest.

Question: Vladimir Borisovich, looking back on events in the past decade, one can see that each of the socialist countries has made its own contribution to the collective efforts by the community in fulfilling the accords reached in the Finnish capital. What would you say about Bulgaria in this connection?

Answer: Socialist Bulgaria's entire domestic and foreign policy actively corresponds with the spirit and letter of the Final Act. On the one hand, the Bulgarian People's Republic develops and expands its relations of friendship and cooperation with its neighbors in the Balkans and, on the other hand, it is an active initiator of proposals on an all-European scale. What I have in mind is, for example, the initiative to transform the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone.

We all learned from our history lessons at school the expression that "the Balkans are the powder keg of Europe." We know that many international conflicts have started in that particular region. Now we note with satisfaction that the political climate in the Balkans has changed substantially and that the region is often pointed out as an example of the fruitful development of peaceful coexistence between states with different sociopolitical systems. Bulgaria is making a remarkable contribution to this process, thus exerting a positive influence also on the entire atmosphere in Europe. Its role is duly appreciated not only by Soviet people, but also by the democratic and peace-loving public in Europe and the world.

PRAVDA Reviews Forum

PM011415 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Aug 85 First Edition p 4

[Article by special correspondent Yu. Zhukov and M. Kostikov: "Helsinki: Meeting Continues"]

[Excerpts] Helsinki, 31 Jul -- For the second day there have been lively debates in the Finlandia Palace where the meeting of representatives of 33 countries of Europe, the United States, and Canada to mark the 10th anniversary of the all-European conference is being held. This event, like the bilateral meetings between ministers that are taking place here, is the focus of great world public attention.

The continuing arms race alarms people. They are concerned by the fact that the talks in Geneva, Vienna, and Stockholm are not producing real results. And although the West's mass media conceal the reasons for this, the very turn of events enables the peoples to understand that the United States and its NATO allies are responsible for the prevailing situation. And now Washington's swift refusal to follow the example of the USSR, which has announced a unilateral moratorium on any nuclear explosions, has convincingly confirmed this.

In this situation, the attempts of the United States' representatives and its closest allies to turn the present Helsinki meeting into an arena of confrontation are not producing and cannot produce the effect on which they were counting.

Yesterday and today there have been speeches by 23 foreign ministers representing the most diverse countries -- large and small countries, countries belonging to opposing political and military groupings, neutral and nonaligned countries. An analysis of these speeches shows that the approach of the overwhelming majority of the meeting's participants is determined by the desire not only to not deviate from the principles formulated in the Final Act of the all-European conference, which are the basis of security and cooperation among states, but also to go further and develop this cooperation. The most consistent and firm stance on these questions is occupied by the socialist countries.

The speech by E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, was received with great interest here. The leaders of the socialist countries' foreign policy departments who spoke yesterday and today -- S. Andrei (Romania), S. Olszowski (Poland), and B. Chnoupek (Czechoslovakia) -- actively supported the Soviet initiatives and for their part put forward a whole range of proposals aimed at normalizing the international situation in the spirit of the ideas enshrined in the Final Act. R. Dizdarevic, Yugoslav federal secretary of foreign affairs, confirmed his country's allegiance to all 10 principles of interstate relations and advocated the further development of all-European cooperation on the basis of these principles.

This was also stated by many representatives of countries belonging to the opposing social system. We remember, for instance, the speech by Austrian Foreign Minister L. Gratz, who announced the unshakeable allegiance of that neutral country in the center of Europe to the principles of peaceful coexistence. "I reject the viewpoint of the fatalists who allege that an improvement of the political climate in relations between East and West is impossible," he said.

Greek Foreign Minister K. Papoullas spoke in the same spirit. He particularly stressed the importance of those provisions of the Final Act which talk of the inviolability of state borders.

Many speakers, particularly the French Minister of External Relations R. Dumas, advocated the speediest possible achievement of success at the talks in Geneva, Stockholm, and Vienna. Success can and must be achieved, they said, if all the talks participants display the necessary political will for this.

Against this background, the speech by U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz yesterday evening struck a sharply discordant note, when, unceremoniously interfering in the internal affairs of the socialist countries' peoples, he tried to teach them how to live. Here, he did not balk at repeating the basest inventions of the U.S. psychological warfare services, such as alleging that people in the USSR are imprisoned for their religious convictions and so forth. The leader of U.S. diplomacy was echoed -- patently in line with the notorious system of "Atlantic discipline" -- by the representatives of a number of U.S. NATO ally countries, but they still did not manage to draw the meeting participants onto the path of open confrontation.

However, on the whole, a desire to continue dialogue prevails at present in the Finlandia hall, and if there is a desire to argue when the need arises there is still a desire not to forget the main aim, which is to seek ways toward a peaceful future for Europe.

Tomorrow the jubilee meeting of representatives of the CSCE member states ends its work.

Druzhinin Commentary

LD012047 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 1 Aug 85

[Text] Today marks the tenth anniversary of the signing of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Over to Aleksandr Druzhinin, political observer of all-Union Radio and Central Television.

I believe one may say with every confidence that the all-European conference was one of the most important landmarks in the political development of post-war Europe. Never before, at such a broad international forum, had it been said with such force that there is no alternative to peaceful coexistence between states apart from an increase in dangerous military tension, and that such cooperation is absolutely vital if mankind wishes to avoid a catastrophe even more bloody and devastating than World War II, which took tens of millions of lives and reduced Europe to ruins.

And now, 10 years after the conference, we naturally ask ourselves the question: what influence have its results had on the international climate in Europe and throughout the world? There is no doubt that much of what was achieved at Helsinki has lived through and passed the test of time.

And no matter how much certain politicians in the West have tried to bury detente, especially the United States, they have not managed to destroy its roots. Many states have remained loyal to the spirit and the letter of the Helsinki decisions, and the socialist countries are rigorously implementing the points of the Final Act of the all-European conference.

But, in summing up the results of the past 10 years, one has to talk about another trend, too -- a desire by certain states to depart from fulfilling the Helsinki commitments which they undertook. Undermining the interests of European security and crudely ignoring the principles proclaimed at the all-European conference, the United States began and continues to deploy its first-strike nuclear missiles on the European continent. The U.S. arsenal of offensive nuclear weapons is being built up at full speed. Together with the NATO countries, Washington is carrying out a broad program of the modernization of the conventional armaments of that military bloc. And one cannot keep silent about the program of the militarization of outer space and the preparations for so-called "star wars." Having set it fully in motion, the United States is trying to draw its partners in the North Atlantic alliance into this dangerous venture.

So, can such a policy be compatible with the points of the Final Act of the Helsinki conference? Of course it cannot. It threatens the security of the countries of the European continent. It undermines trust between states, and without mutual trust there can be no thought of cooperation in the name of a peaceful future, cooperation which, 10 years ago, the participants in the all European conference set as their goal.

Zholkver Commentary

LD011707 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1145 GMT 1 Aug 85

["Topical Problems of International Life" program, commentary by Central Television and All-Union Radio political observer Aleksandr Zholkver on 10th anniversary of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe]

[Excerpt] All these years our country and the other states of the socialist community have formulated their policies in full conformity with the spirit and letter of the Helsinki agreement. The position of the USSR was just as active and principled at the Belgrade and Madrid meetings of representatives of states which took part in the all-European conference. The stand being taken by the Soviet delegation at the current Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe is no different.

The erosion of the positive results of the all-European conference is a different, diametrically opposite process. The process was initiated at the end of the 1970s and the beginning of the 1980s by the policy of Washington, which was followed to varying degrees by a number of the United State's European NATO partners. It has been noted, for instance, that NATO military spending increased from 174 billion dollars in 1975 to 410 billion dollars in 1985. Ten years ago certain circles in the United States and Western Europe wanted neither the all-European meeting nor detente. They are the same circles which have banked and are banking on military force, on nuclear force, and in due course on cosmic force also. They are the same forces which prevented the ratification of the second Soviet-U.S. agreement on strategic arms limitation, who began deploying U.S. first-strike nuclear missles in Western Europe and, thereby, wrecked the previous Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva.

They are the same forces which tried to prevent the construction of the gas pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe, who threatened and are threatening to impose all sorts of sanctions against those who are interested in the development of mutually advantageous trading ties between European states and in the implementation of other all-European economic projects. They are the same forces which are now refusing to support the USSR's initiative for the halting of nuclear explosions.

These forces are now trying to prove that the detente of the 1970s was only an episode, a so-called deviation from the normal course of world politics, in which, they allege, confrontation and the arms race are inevitably inherent. The forces which allege that the German question has still not been resolved, that Germany still exists in the frontiers of 1937, are acting in unison with such arguments. Yes, many of the things which were based on Helsinki have been destroyed by icy winds emanating from the other side of the Atlantic and certain Western European capitals.

But much has held out, survived and put down roots. To this day it is bringing tangible benefits to the peoples. Let us refer once again to the subject of all-European economic ties. According to the UN's European Economic Commission, trade turnover between the West European countries and the European GEMA member-states increased from 41 billion to 74 billion dollars during 1975-83. Last year too, in spite of all intrigues by Washington, the countries of Western Europe increased their trade with the USSR by almost seven percent.

What are the prospects for the future? The jubilee meeting of representatives of the 35 states which took part in the all-European conference is taking place in Helsinki at the moment. In his speech to this important forum Comrade Shevardnadze, the USSR minister of foreign affairs, declared:

The next all-European meeting in Vienna is not at all far off. Now is the time, Comrade Shevardnadze noted, to make preparations for it which take account of accumulated experience -- both positive and negative. The all-European ship is gathering pace. It will follow the Helsinki course more rapidly if, as the Soviet Union suggests, we rise above disagreements, if all consider themselves to be partners in efforts to develop broad international cooperation for the sake of peace.

Yes, we are firmly in favor of reviving the detente process. But, as Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev has stated, this does not mean a simple return to what was achieved during the 1970s. We must strive for far more than that. In our view detente is not the ultimate goal of politics. It is necessary, but still only a transitional stage from a world overloaded with weapons to a reliable and comprehensive system of international security.

BALTIC STAR 'PROVOCATIONS' CONDEMNED

LD301542 Moscow TASS in English 1410 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] Helsinki July 30 TASS -- The Swedish Ship Baltic Star has moored in the western port of the Finnish capital. On board the ship are anti-Sovieteers of every ilk, nationalists, demanding, on the instructions of their overseas bosses...[TASS ellipsis] "freedom" for Latvia, Estonia, and Lithuania -- the Soviet Baltic republics. Members of the close-knit family of the Soviet peoples. The bunch of renegades marched t through a boulevard in the Finnish capital and staged a "rally."

The group, who landed in a peaceful northern city on the shore of the Gulf of Finland, is led by all sorts of "chairmen" and "presidents" of all sorts of "committees" and "associations", openly calling for the overthrow of Soviet power in the Baltic republics and for scrapping the Helsinki accords.

The nationalist "team" is led by Bukovskiy, a notorious criminal and terrorist, for whom a "special programme" of delivering "lectures" has been made by the so-called "Helsinki Group," which was hastily formed literally before the Baltic Star called at the Finnish capital. As the newspaper TIEDONANTAJA pointed out, the "group" includes tens of persons having a record of ultrarightists and who looked forward to a joint action together with the "guest" anti-Sovieteers in Helsinki.

The provocation staged in Helsinki is a direct act of sabotage against the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, to whose tenth anniversary is devoted the jubilee meeting of the foreign ministers of the countries-participants in the Helsinki meeting.

The act of political sabotage has been strongly condemned here by representatives of political parties and public organizations of Finland. In the opinion of the Democratic Youth Union of Finland, the Baltic Star operation inspired by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency is a crude provocation directed against the "Helsinki spirit". Its aim is to hamper the holding of the jubilee meeting. In the opinion of a number of political observers, the provocation on the Baltic, which was started in Copenhagen and continued by the anti-Soviet sortie in Helsinki can be viewed only as an attempt of the reactionary circles at building up tensions in the world.

PRAVDA VIEWS U.S.-USSR CONTACTS, FRG SDI STANCE

PM311117 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jul 85 First Edition p 4

[Yevgeniy Grigoryev "International Review"]

[Text] Responsibility For The Future

If it is true that young people are the future of the world, then it is also true that the world will never age. Each new generation will make its own contribution to its revolutionary renewal. This is evidenced by an important international event -- the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students which has opened in Moscow.

Upon opening his Sunday paper the reader will find the names of many countries where the younger generation is having to experience hunger, poverty, deprivation of rights, unemployment, and often bloodshed and to sacrifice their lives for freedom, equality, and peace. There is still much that has to be done on earth for the happiness of the younger generations. Above all, with their participation, peace must be defended and mankind saved from the threat of nuclear catastrophe.

This is the purpose of the international activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state. Specific Soviet proposals have been presented at all the important current talks -- in Geneva, Vienna, and Stockholm. They take into account the principles of equality and identical security and are capable of untying the tight knots of problems in a practical manner. The sole credo must be: Halt the arms race on earth and prevent it in space.

The USSR's constructive line and goodwill in international affairs are visibly popular in the world. The logic of our proposals is prompting political circles in Western countries to treat them more serously. Of course, this worries the U.S. Administration, which is accenting confrontation again.

In Washington, Pentagon chief C. Weinberger used the platform of the international conference of conservatives for further malicious attacks on the Soviet Union, including the notorious "empire of evil" rhetoric. A recent interview with U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for European and Canadian Affairs Burt provides grounds for concluding that Washington intends to use the upcoming 10th anniversary of the all-European conference in Helsinki to poison the international atmosphere. To that end the Americans are making hypocritical noises about "nonobservance" of human rights in the socialist countries; an old and tested method when they want to divert attention from the problems of war and peace.

In his interview Burt emphasized, in particular, that Washington "does not pin far-reaching hopes" either on the upcoming Soviet-American contact in Geneva, or on the November dialogue in Geneva. "It is important, though," he continued, "that the Western countries should not be so hopeful that we form the impression that we must make the necessary changes in our position for there to be progress in these relations."

How should these pronouncements be interpreted? That the United States does not intend to make any effort to solve the cardinal problems of safeguarding peace, although this is what mankind expects? That the United States does not intend to seek to halt the arms race, to seek advances at the Geneva talks, a return to detente, and stronger world peace? Instead of all this they offer one "recipe": no changes to U.S. aims to achieve military superiority, whose dangerous and negative nature is becoming increasingly discernible to people in Western countries as well.

It is appropriate to mention in this connection what the well-known West German publicist M. Doenhoff said: "The Americans should have already realized that they do not have enough power to impose their will or philosophy on other peoples." Yes, it is high time that they realized!

A Keen Debate

It is the holiday season, "gherkin time," in West Germany, when political life is at a standstill. But this has not reduced the temperature of the debate taking place there in the political and public arena about the question of FRG involvement in the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative [SDI) program, or rather, the creation of space offensive weapons and militarization of near-earth space.

There are a number of reasons for this; first, the significance of the problem. Federal Chancellor H. Kohl, who is, in principle, a supporter of SDI, noted the other day that it "will have a very strong influence on relations between East and West and on relations between the United States and Europe." He admitted that this venture is a "risk" as well as an "opportunity." Second, the FRG, by the dint of its leading position in NATO, and its economic, financial, and scientific and technical potential, finds itself at the epicenter in Western Europe of all the problems caused by the appearance of the U.S. "star wars" program.

"When the FRG shouts, the rest of Euopre jumps," the U.S. paper THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR observed. "This explains the intensive campaign to involve Bonn in the U.S. program."

But it also means that the present FRG leaders have a special responsibility for what happens on the continent and whether or not the spread of the arms race to space is prevented. Finally, since we are talking about security problems, and they are the main problems in the FRG's relations with the socialist countries, then the stance that Bonn adopts is bound to have a significant effect on its Ostpolitik.

As we can see, the "star wars" program has turned out to be a tough nut for West German ruling circles, especially since a broad strata of the country's public have fathomed its aggressive and egotistical nature. The Social Democrats and the Greens Party, not to mention the powerful opposition outside parliament, have opposed participation in SDI. On behalf of its 7.6 million members, the German trade union federation stated recently that "the implementation of the SDI concept would fundamentally disrupt strategic equilibrium and give rise to a new round of an arms race of unprecedented proportions." The FRG public's attitude toward the "star wars" program is predominantly negative.

But there is another pole. It is the extreme right wing of the Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union (CDU/CSU) bloc, personified by such figures as Bavarian Prime Minister F.J. Strauss and CDU/CSU Bundestag faction chairman A. Dregger. They are demanding that Bonn rush headlong into "star wars" and "participate in the program at a state level." On setting off for the United States this week Strauss again declared categorically that the "FRG Government must consider the question of concluding a treaty between Washington and Bonn on FRG participation in SDI."

Apparently, right-wing views continue to determine Bonn's line. But its leaders cannot turn a blind eye to the country's mood. France's definite "no" to the U.S. program canceled the original Rhine design to use the EEC countries' collective participation as a cover. This must also be taken into account in Bonn's calculations. The situation in the ruling coalition itself evidently presents certain difficulties too, since there have been demands from the ranks of the Free Democratic Party parliamentary faction for "the most critical approach" to participation in SDI. All this is prompting Bonn to make new maneuvers and even take initiatives.

On one hand, the FRG ruling circles apparently want to avoid involvement in the "star wars" program. Judging by a recent interview with W. Schaeuble, leader of the federal chancellor's department (in DIE WELT), they have opted for a "bilateral agreement" with the United States which would regulate participation in SDI by West German private firms alone. The logic behind it is as follows: If the government does not contribute to the financing of the agreement, then it cannot be seen as a form of state participation. The minister also talked about the conclusion between the FRG and the United States of a "model treaty" which would serve as an example to other West European governments. But for all its efforts, Bonn is still performing the part of fixer for the "star wars" program in Western Europe. The differences between participating in the program for the creation of space strike weapons on a state or private monopoly basis are not enough to cosmeticize a complicity that endangers peace.

It is known that Bonn has decided to join in the Eureka technological program put forward by France, which its authors assure us, is designed to serve purely peaceful purposes. But it was Schaeuble again who made the meaningful statement in this connection that there are "related fields bordering on scientific research for military purposes." It is noted on the Rhine that SDI and Eureka do not contradict one another and do not "counterbalance" one another. It was there that first, A. Dregger and then others introduced the notion of a "supplement" to SDI.

It was only the other day, as GENERAL-ANZEIGER writes, that Bonn departments came up with the idea of elaborating and implementing a "European defense initiative." It is proposed to implement it in tandem with Eureka and with the utilization of its results; the intention being to create an integrated ABM system, an "intelligent weapon" to strike deep into enemy defenses, and also spy satellites. This looks like a desire to actually, rather than formally, link the development of space and supplementary weapons systems on both sides of the Atlantic. Obviously, if these plans are implemented, the arms race would assume an even more massive and unbridled character. And Bonn, judging by all its activity, would be one of the senior "coauthors."

But Bonn must see what kind of deadlock this brings about. Indeed, Vice Chancellor and Foreign Minister Genscher noted that "the policy of detente in the world and an arms race and confrontation in space are incompatible." There have been other calls on the Rhine lately for a "new phase in the realistic policy of detente." But can detente be realistic if the aforementioned Bonn ideas and intentions are actually implemented?

Squaring the Circles

The summer economic horizon in the capitalist world is filled with storm clouds. A report by the U.S. Congressional Research Service published the other day predicts that the U.S. economy will soon be entering a new period of recession. Mass unemployment is spreading like a malignant tumor that cannot be surgically removed. About 31 million people are living in poverty in the capitalist world as a result.

All the capitalist countries are encountering crisis phenomena, albeit to a varying degree. Hence, the sharp exacerbation of foreign economic contradictions in the imperialist triangle comprising the United States, Wesern Europe, and Japan. "The EEC and the United States, two very important partners in world trade, are on the brink of a trade war," the weekly WIRTSCHAFTSWOCHE states. Weighed down by the massive arms race, the United States is, in many spheres, unable to cope with either West European or Japanese competition. Its trade deficit has leaped in the past 5 years from $32 billion to $123 billion.

Specifically, U.S. resistance consists of the fact that Washington is increasingly using military-political levers in the foreign economic sphere. Exploiting its dominant position in the Western alliance, the United States is unceremoniously demanding from its allies-cum-competitors one-sided advantages for U.S. goods and is insisting on increased military expenditure, which has an adverse effect on their ability to compete. The plan to involve relevant West European and Japanese concerns in the U.S. "star wars" program is also aimed at preventing possible competition in the latest technological areas.

Japan occupies a special place in the "free-for-all" that is getting under way, but is also encountering problems in its economic development. Subtle exploitation of the working class, combined with timely orientation toward promising spheres of production and technology still enable Japanese monopolies to beat their competitors in Western Europe and especially in the United States. Last year Japan "earned $12 billion in the Common Market countries in terms of exports exceeding imports; in the United States it earned as much as $37 billion." Therefore Tokyo is now under pressure from both directions — the United States and the EEC. Both are demanding that Japan "moderate its appetite" and "open" its domestic market, threatening plenty of countermeasures if no steps are taken.

Prime Minister Y. Nakasone's recent trip to France, Italy, and Brussels for talks with the Common Market leaders was an attempt to ease the pressure on at least one flank.

Everywhere the visitor faced, as London's THE FINANCIAL TIMES put it, "courageous, but tough" talk. EC Commission President J. Delors spoke of "Japan's international responsibility for the current exacerbation of trade and economic contradictions." In reply Nakasone promised an "action program" to liberalize the Japanese market.

The paper NIHON KEIZAI called these promises a "heavy burden." But is it so great? The program to "liberalize the Japanese market," which is currently being prepared in Tokyo, as the Western press points out, is the seventh series of measures of this kind since 1981. The effect of these programs has been virtually zero as far as the EEC and the United States are concerned. Tokyo has agreed to cosmetic concessions, but by no means intends to weaken the positions and opportunities of Japanese monopolies and it would be naive to expect anything else. This is best illustrated by a report on Toyota's concern of its plan to start manufacturing passenger cars in the United States and Canada, thus continuing the competition offensive against General Motors, Ford, and Chrysler.

Of course, capitalist governments, blocs, and circles will continue to make every possible effort to prevent trade and economic contradictions from increasing to the point where they pose a threat not to individual monopolies and countries but to imperialism's global class interests and positions. But by its very nature this problem is as insoluble as squaring circles. The future holds further keen battles between national and transnational monopoly groups for a share of the superprofits and new trade wars for which working people will ultimately have to pay.

WORLD PEACE COUNCIL STATEMENT ON HIROSHIMA

LD011526 Moscow TASS in English 1130 GMT 1 Aug 85

[Text] Helsinki, August 1 TASS -- The World Peace Council issued a statement in conjunction with the approaching 40th anniversary of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

On the eve of the 40th anniversary of the American atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki a step of historic importance was made along the road toward world peace: The Soviet Union unilaterally introduced a moratorium on all nuclear tests till January 1, 1986, urging all other nuclear-weapon states to follow that gesture of goodwill, the statement says. The Soviet Union also decided not to resume the testing after January 1 if the United States also refrains from conducting them. Millions of people belonging to all political trends and living around the world welcome that act of peace.

The termination of all nuclear explosions and the conclusion of a treaty on the prohibition of nuclear tests is a top priority demand of the world public and the United Nations, the statement says. The World Peace Council urges all nuclear-weapon powers, primarily the United States, to follow the example of the USSR that historic act should be met with the readiness to agree to a compromise in attaining nuclear disarmament. It is time for all nations to rally together and pave the way toward the termination of all nuclear tests, by urging all nuclear-weapon states to observe the 40th anniversary of the events in Hiroshima and Nagasaki with the adoption of the same obligations which the Soviet Union assumed.

Today the U.S. Administration, working to realize "star wars" plans which can lead to a nuclear holocaust on this planet, is beginning to project the arms race to space. Mankind is faced with the threat of global destruction, the statement says.

The World Peace Council urges all national movements working for peace and disarmament to observe the 40th anniversary of the American atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki by redoubling their efforts to ensure that the opportunity provided by the Soviet Union be used. Let not a single state resume nuclear testing after August 6, 1985.

Tokyo Forum Recalls Bombing

LD010540 Moscow TASS in English 0529 GMT 1 Aug 85

[Text] Tokyo, August 1 TASS -- An international public forum opened here today in conjunction with the 40th anniversary of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The speakers at the forum expressed profound concern over the future of mankind faced with the threat of a nuclear holocaust as a consequence of the arms race being worked up by the U.S. Administration. The event is held on the initiative of a group of Japanese political and public figures and activitists of the peace movement. The forum is attended by scientists and representatives of anti-war organizations of the Pacific countries, Western Europe and the United States.

TASS ANALYZES WORLD PEACE, USSR-U.S. REACTIONS

LD311631 Moscow TASS in English 1523 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow, July 31 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vladimir Matyash writes:

The movement for peace, against the threat of nuclear war has become an important factor of the present. Impressive anti-war manifestations show the scope and influence of that movement which can no longer be disregarded by the U.S. Administration and West European governments.

The voices of protest of the anti-war movement in which many millions take part, are heard all over the world. A proof of that is two important international meetings that will open on August 1: An international conference for the ban on atomic and hydrogen weapons will be held in Tokyo, and a ten-day campaign of the struggle for peace under the slogan "No to the Militarisation of Space," "Greece, the Balkans and Europe Must Be Rid of Nuclear Weapons" will be held in Athens. The holding of these meetings attest to the resolve of the anti-missile forces to intensify their struggle.

The continuing nuclear arms race constitutes a grave danger for the future of the entire world civilisation. It leads to the heightening of tension on the international arena and to the aggravation of war danger. It is not accidental that the Soviet peace initiatives that have a beneficial effect on the political climate in the world get universal support. Striving to put an end to the dangerous competition in the build up of nuclear arsenals and wishing to set a good example, the Soviet Union has decided to stop unilaterally all nuclear explosions from August 6, the day of atomic bombing of Hiroshima. The statement issued by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev contains a call to the Government of the United States to stop its nuclear explosions from that date. This would meet the expectations and hopes of all peoples.

But they in Washington have not heeded the voice of reason. It follows from reports that they in Washington have not even taken the trouble of analysing seriously the Soviet proposal.

A spokesman for the administration came out with a standard statement that the Soviet initiative was, allegedly, aimed at freezing the Soviet superiority. Secretary of State George Shultz, in his turn, asserted without adducing any proof that a joint imposing of the moratrium on all nuclear explosions was not in the United States' interests. Such a negative reaction reveals the aggressive, militaristic essence of the course of the White House. New tests of the nuclear weapons are planned in the USA. So, the U.S. Administration is not at all going to stop the build up of the deadly nuclear arsenals.

Bellicose people in ancient Rome invented a deceptive formula: If you want peace, prepare for war. Ideologists of the capitalist world still use it, even though it has been proved thousands of times since then that an arms race can only speed up the outbreak of another and each time more horrible carnage. The peace forces have opposed this dangerous formula with a different one: If you want peace, uphold the cause of peace, wage the struggle for it, achieving arms reductions.

PRAVDA DERIDES 'ANTI-SOVIET' HUMAN RIGHTS CAMPAIGN

LD290609 Moscow TASS in English 0548 GMR 29 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow, July 29 TASS -- "A 'human rights' campaign in the West underlies the psychological war against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, unleashed by the propaganda media," the newspaper PRAVDA writes today. "Imperialists ideologists employ the entire array of unseemly means -- hushing, half-truths and malicious slander -- to allege that these rights are violated in the USSR which, therefore, does not honour provisions of the Final Act. These propaganda subterfuges, however, have nothing to do with reality."

"The USSR fully abides by the provisions of the Final Act related to respect for human rights and basic liberties, including the freedom of thought, conscience, religion and convictions, the newspaper stresses. "All Soviet citizens enjoy guaranteed rights to work, education, rest, social security, health protection, housing, and use of achievements of culture. Soviet people enjoy equal rights in managing the affairs of the state."

"A political equality of nations was achieved in the Soviet Union, in habited by more than a hundred ethnic groups, all forms of national oppression were eliminated and favourable conditions were created for all-round national development. Industrial output in what were backward outlying parts of the tsarist empire such as Kazakhstan, Tajikistan and Kirghizia increased in the years of Soviet power 600, 500 and 400 times respectively. They turned within a brief period of history into advanced, economically and spiritually developed equitable republics. Citizens of the USSR are granted the complete freedom to profess any religion ornone at all, to exercise religious rites or conduct atheist propaganda. This right is guaranteed by the Constitution of the USSR."

COMMENTS ON MOSCOW FESTIVAL, U.S. AID TO CONTRAS

OW020122 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 29 Jul 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast; commentary by Aleksandr Serikov]

[Text] The 12th Youth and Students Festival taking place in Moscow confirms the growing unity of the world's youth in the struggle to perserve peace.

[Serikov] Hello, comrades. Those who saw the dramatized performance of "Peace Will Defeat War" yesterday, which was held at the Dinamo Stadium within the framework of a meeting devoted to the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism, probably remember the scene when portraits of people who gave their lives for this victory were brought out onto the stadium's field. Copied from military documents that were raked with gunfire and stained with blood, the faces of Red Army troops, partisans, and resistance fighters watched, silently, as if warning: Do not permit a new war, and do everything to preserve peace.

This emotional scenario reminded me of another: Mothers, wives, and sisters of Sandinist fighters who died in battles with counterrevolutionaries marched in protest toward the U.S. embassy in Managua. They carried portraits of their sons, husbands, and brothers whom they will never again see alive.

The war that the United States is conducting against Nicaragua has taken more than 10,000 lives. This war is adroitly justified as supposedly a struggle for democracy; they naturally understand it in their own way, the American way. They pretend to oppose direct allocation of money for aggression, but it is given in a roundabout way, for so-called humanitarian assistance, which turns into arms and ammunition for the Contras. It turns into the tears of widows and orphans and new portraits of the dead who silently appeal: Stop the aggressor.

The Middle East is uneasy, and southern Africa is seething. The arsenals of Western Europe are being filled with lethal U.S. missiles. Peace is brittle, and therefore must be preserved even more carefully.

The progressive youth of the world understand all this clearly. They understand that they cannot now remain aloof to the most topical problem of preserving life on earth, as certain forces would like. The youth festival taking place in Moscow confirms the growing unity of youth in the struggle for peace and against the threat of war.

NICU CEAUSESCU LEADS ROMANIAN YOUTH DELEGATION

AU011830 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1733 GMT 1 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, August 1 AGERPRES -- A friendly get-together took place in Moscow on August 1, between the Romanian youth delegation headed by Nicu Ceausescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first secretary of the CC of the UCY, and the youth delegation of the USSR present in the 12th World Festival for Youth and Students.

Victor Mishin, first secretary of the CC on the Leninist Young Communist League of the Soviet Union, welcomed in his address the participation of the Romanian youth representatives in that important event taking place in the year proclaimed by the United Nations as the International Youth Year. The wish was highlighted to continuously develop the relations of friendship and collaboration between the LCYL and the UCY, in the spirit of the traditional relations between the two parties, countries and peoples, of the summit understandings. Referring to the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students, the speaker pointed out that it was a welcome opportunity for the young people everywhere to strengthen their unity of action in the struggle for peace and economic and social progress.

The head of the Romanian youth delegation, Nicu Ceausescu, enlarged on the occasion on the Romanian people's achievements, the contribution of the young generation to the accomplishment of the country's economic and social development objectives, pointing out that the Romanian youth delegation participated in the festival inspired by the feelings of international friendship, collaboration and understanding.

Stress was laid on the steadily upward course of the friendly relations between the UCY and the LYCL which developed under the impact of the close relations in existence between the RCP and the CPSU, between Romania and the USSR, in the spirit of the understandings reached during the talks between the party and state leaders of the two countries.

SWAPO, ANC DELEGATES COMMENT ON UNREST IN RSA

Nujoma Statement

LD011727 Moscow TASS in English 1303 GMT 1 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, August 1 TASS -- We are grateful for the immense magnitude of solidarity which young people from all over the world manifest with our just struggle at the Moscow festival, Sam Nujoma, president of the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) told journalists. He is a guest of honour at the 12th World Youth and Student Festival here.

The South African dictatorial regime, he went on, is stepping up reprisals against Namibia's indigenous population. The civilian population is the main victim of racists. We have been waging a just liberation struggle against the unlawful occupation of our country for well over 19 years. The South West Africa People's Organisation gives leadership to this struggle. Our key demand is to grant the right to self-determination to the people.

The apartheid regime -- the "rule of white masters" — has proclaimed the preservation of the "Christian civilization." In actual fact this is an apparent ploy which enables transnational corporations to hold sway in Namibia and rapaciously plunder the wealth of our land -- diamonds, gold and uranium. In the meantime, the whole of our people suffers from hunger, diseases and ignorance.

I believe that victory is inevitable. We shall gain independence arms in hand.

ANC Youth Campaign

MB301058 Moscow in Zulu to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Mkhonzi Africa commentary]

[Text] Just as we have reported previously, each passing day in South Africa is accompanied by an ever-increasing resistance struggle against apartheid. Regarding this matter, you will hear a commentary by Mkhonzi Africa, an ANC delegate to the World Youth and Students Festival in Moscow.

[Begin Africa recording in English fading into Zulu translation] The situation in South Africa is gradually getting out of control for the apartheid regime. It does not matter what the racists do. They can increase repression by ruling through the provisions of the state of emergency and detain thousands of political opponents and even shoot at thousands of anti-apartheid demonstrators. These measures will not help alleviate the entangled situation in South Africa.

Current events in South Africa show clearly to whom the future belongs. The future belongs to the Africans. Our time will come. The hour of concerted action by all the forces of the oppressed fighting for freedom shall come. The hour to take up arms to overthrow the oppressive regime is coming. Today we are going to cite some new steps taken by the campaigners for freedom in South Africa.

The South African Government had hoped that the ANC would encounter great difficulties in promoting the freedom struggle. However, the present turn of events demonstrates clearly that the ANC is succeeding in its campaign. Its campaign is not tied to countries neighboring on South Africa but is rooted deep inside South Africa itself. We are clearly confident that the dawn of liberation in South Africa is not too far away. That day will signal the end of the cruel system of apartheid. That is how things stand in apartheid South Africa today.

In the liberation movement, there are boys and girls who are determined to overthrow the apartheid regime. They are ready to sacrifice their lives in order to free their country of birth. The youth, who comprise the future of South Africa, are fighting for their future. The youth regard it as their sacred and blessed calling to free South Africa from political oppressors and economic exploiters. The struggle needs committed boys and girls. The youths struggle begins in the schools and then spreads to other sectors.

In South Africa, the youth are fighting apartheid in education. The ANC youth form the most important element of the Spear of the Nation. What groups make up the campaigners for freedom against apartheid? They comprise the youth and working adults. We truly believe that without the support of the working class, it would be hard to fight for liberation in South Africa. The ANC and its youth wing place a high premium on what workers in South Africa are accomplishing for the freedom of their country. If we review events in South Africa, it is crystal clear that the working class, on whose shoulders fall the heaviest yoke of oppression, comprises the leadership group in the struggle for freedom in South Africa. [end recording]

NORDIC COUNTRIES CONDEMN RSA STATE OF EMERGENCY

LD311107 Moscow TASS in English 1042 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Text] Helsinki, July 31 TASS -- The foreign ministers of North European countries attending a meeting of representatives of the 35 states participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe here have condemned the imposition of the state of emergency in South Africa, the South African authorities' campaign of terror against people taking part in anti-racist actions and the Pretoria regime's continuing aggressive activities against neighbouring countries. In a statement here the ministers said that the North European countries, responding to a call by the U.N. Security Council, had begun taking political and economic measures to bring pressure to bear on the South African Government.

SCIENTISTS' CONFERENCE DENOUNCES U.S. SPACE ARMS

LD282333 Moscow TASS in English 2057 GMT 28 Jul 85

[Text] Vienna, July 28 TASS -- An international conference of sceintists from the East and West with 25 countries taking part in it ended its work here today.

The discussions which lasted for three days centered on the problem connected with the prevention of a third world war. The overwhelming majority of the conferees denounced the U.S. plans of militarizing outer space, went on record for the limitation of nuclear arms race, the return to the policy of international detente and the creation of an atmosphere of confidence in relations between states with different social systems.

The conference adopted a resolution which calls upon the scientists of all countries to unite in their struggle for the prevention of a world nuclear catastrophe, for the establishment of reliable and stable peace for all people and for the carrying out of a policy of goodneighbourliness and co-operation.

INTERNATIONAL FORUM DISPLAYS CONSERVATIVE VIEWS

Anticommunism Main Topic

PM310907 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jul 85 First Edition p 5

[Vladimir Bolshakov "Commentator's Column": "Ever More Rightward"]

[Text] A 3-day conference of leaders of right-wing political parties, which united to form the so-called "International Democratic Union" [IDU] in 1983, has ended in Washington. The extent to which this union is "democractic" is evidenced by the fact that it adopted as its program document the regrettably well-known speech by President Reagan in the British Parliament in June 1982. In it, as is known, he called on the allies to join the United States in a "crusade" against communism.

The late-night sessions of the IDU in Washington completely confirmed its allegiance to Reagan's directives. Members of the union's leadership did not conceal the fact that the main topic on the agenda of the conference, which was held behind closed doors, was "opposition to communism" in the political, ideological, economic, and military spheres. This was borne out by reports leaked to the presss about the progress of the discussions and the final communique published on their conclusions.

As well as British Prime Minister M. Thatcher and U.S. Vice President G. Bush, such odious leaders of "democratic parties" as the puppet premier of Grenada and the ring-leaders of the Nicaraguan "contras" elaborated a strategy for "rebuffing the challenge from international terrorism," failing to mention the fact that it was in the U.S. capital where they had gathered that a policy of state terror was elaborated and is being implemented in practice (particularly against Nicaragua). They made a fuss about "human rights" but refused to adopt a resolution condemning the apartheid regime in South Africa. They debated the "need to develop stable relations with the Soviet Union" and "constructive dialogue between East and West," but they applauded the anti-Soviet speech of U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger.

Not everything went smoothly at the IDU conference, of course. A number of prominent figures made a point of refusing to take part in this assembly. Nor could full support be secured for Washington's program for creating space offensive weapons. Numerous footnotes and reservations appended to the commmique indicate that by no means all the Western conservatives favor confrontation with the socialist countries and the national liberation movements, which the Washington "hawks" advocate. Nonetheless, Washington managed to secure from the IDU by a majority of votes firm support for U.S. policy, especially as regards the arms race which the United States is stepping up. As a result, the IDU is alas following the same old unseemly and doomed course, ever more rightward.

Fails to Back SDI

PM300856 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jul 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "From Similar Positions"]

[Text] Washington, 28 Jul -- The conference of leaders of right-wing political parties belonging to the so-called "International Democratic Union," which has ended here, did not demonstrate the "full unity of views" of its participants.

This time, according to the U.S. Administration's plans, a discussion of the so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative" was to have been the chief theme of the conference. However, of the 20 participants at the meeting, essentially only British Prime Minister M. Thatcher, who called, in particular, for talks to be conducted with the Soviet Union from a "position of strength," and F.J. Strauss, chairman of the West German Christian Social Union, who is well-known for his ultrareactionary views, came out in favor of realizing the dangerous U.S. plans.

The American side had to content itself with a formulation in the final communique of the conference which merely points to its participants' "understanding" of "research work" within the framework of the program.

On the whole, the conference participants supported Washington's anticommunist positions.

OAU EXAMINES FOREIGN DEBT, DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS

PM301405 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Crippling terms"]

[Text] Addis Ababa, 26 Jul -- At the 21st session of the assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU countries, which finished here the other day, African leaders paid considerable attention to examining foreign debt problems.

The session noted the continuing annual growth in African countries' foreign debt, which makes it impossible to carry out immediate recommendations and plans designed to improve their economies and above all develop agriculture and combat hunger.

The declaration adopted by the forum notes the adverse effect that the foreign debt is having on the continent's economic development. In this context sharp criticism was made of the neocolonialist policy of the United States and certain other NATO states regarding Africa. The deteriorating conditions of foreign trade, the constant decline in export earnings, the balance of payments deficit, and the sharp fluctuations in currency rates in Western capitalist countries were cited as specific manifestations of this policy. It was also noted that many Western states, in particular the United States, are granting loans on such difficult terms that they can only be described as crippling.

The document stresses the need to resolve the problem of Africa's foreign debt collectively. The session participants called for the urgent holding of an international conference on this issue in which creditor-states and representatives of international finance and credit institutions should participate alongside the African debtor-countries.

ZAMYATIN SAYS USSR TO TAKE PART IN SEOUL OLYMPICS

OW020915 Tokyo KYODO in English 0913 GMT 2 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, Aug 2 KYODO -- The Soviet Union has already informed the International Olympic Committee that it would participate in the 1988 Summer Olympic games in Seoul, Soviet Party Central Committee spokesman Leonid Zamyatin said here Friday.

Zamyatin made the statement during his meeting with Kazumi Fukase, managing editor of KYODO news service.

This was the first disclosure by a Soviet party leader about Soviet participation in the Seoul Games.

REDUCTION OF U.S. UN CONTRIBUTION CRITICIZED

LD012127 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 1 Aug 85

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Nikolay Agayants]

[Text] The U.S. Senate has approved a bill allocating $6.5 billion for the activities of the State Department and its subordinate services. The sum includes an allocation for the United States's annual contribution to the United Nations. The bill contains an amendment stipulating that, after a 2 year period, the United States will reduce its UN contribution by 5 percent. For a more detailed commentary on this subject here's my colleague Igor Charikov:

The decision by both houses of the U.S. Congress to reduce the size of the United States's UN contribution is merely one of a number of pressurizing measures taken by the White House administration recently towards the international community. Washington is clearly unhappy that the UN is, in the words of Senator Robert Kasten, no longer under U.S. control. What he has in mind is that it has ceased being an instrument for carrying out and justifying the United States's thieving and imperialist policy towards other states. Washington's dissatisfaction has gradually developed into open annoyance. It has not been long since U.S. Secretary of State Shultz crudely attacked the UN at the San Francisco anniversary celebrations, devoted to the 40th anniversary of the founding of the UN. Shultz stated that the UN is allegedly developing in the wrong direction. He complained that the United States is gradually losing its positions, while the USSR, on the contrary, is obtaining growing support inside the General Assembly.

The United States's political isolation at the UN is not something that arose only yesterday. The inflow of young developing states into the ranks of the UN and the growing authority of the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community, have noticeably and tangibly affected the United States's influence. The United States has gradually lost its former positions, from which it was able to push through any resolutions unhampered, by means of pressure. Former U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance recently stated with bitterness that "we can no longer undertake anything alone," thereby confirming that the United States's political isolation in the world community has become a fact which the administration has to take into account. And it must be said that the White House has its own way of taking this fact into account. It has made feverish efforts over the past few years to restore its positions. On coming to power in 1967 [as heard], President Carter appointed the black public figure Andrew Young as permanent U.S. representative at the UN, reckoning that the appointment of a black to this post would be favorably received by the African states. However, very soon, Carter's maneuver was seen through. Incidentally, it was Young himself who let him down by declaring for all to hear that there are several thousand political prisoners in the United States.

Replacing Carter as president, Ronald Reagan decided to use harsher measures. He sent Jean Kirkpatrick to the UN. She is well known in America as being vehemently anti-Soviet and opposed to any constructive measures aimed at international cooperation. But she too had an inglorious end. She completely compromised herself in the eyes of the world community by her shameless sermonizing and violent attacks. Reagan has now appointed to the post of UN ambassador retired General Walters, former deputy director of the CIA. Having barely taken up his post, the retired general announced that he would make every effort to combat what he called anti-American tendencies in the UN and that he would restore the United States's former greatness.

Evidently, the White House does not want to understand the political realities of today. It is still dreaming of times gone by, former priveleges and the lost right to dictate its will to peoples and foist upon them decisions suitable to the United States. However, as we can see, all these efforts are in vain.

APPROVAL OF 1986 U.S. MILITARY BUDGET ASSESSED

LD011852 Moscow World Service in English 2300 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Text] On Tuesday the United States Senate approved a $302.5 billion military budget for the fiscal year of 1986. The measure was held up in the House of Representatives and here are some details:

The bill approved earlier this month by a House-Senate conference gives the Reagan administration every weapon it sought. The bill includes $155 million for the production of new chemical weapons known as binary nerve gases. Congressional negotiators have spent 2 weeks resolving differences between Senate and House versions of the military budget for 1986. The so-called compromise bill that they produced is no compromise at all, it is virtually a carbon copy of the Pentagon shopping list. Small wonder that some members of the House, whose views on the bill had been ignored, would like to get an explanation about why the House-Senate conference had rubber-stamped the Reagan administration's request.

There is no need for any special investigation or enquiry. The conference could not resist the pressure of the White House. Telephone calls from the President are part of it, in fact the most dreaded and effective, and the Republican administration is determined to proceed with the arms race in a bid for military superiority. Its refusal to join the Soviet Union in announcing a moratorium on nuclear testing is the latest and most eloquent proof.

COMMENTARY DENOUNCES U.S. ATTACK ON UNIONS

LD011053 Moscow TASS in English 1038 GMT 1 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, August 1 TASS -- TASS commentator Leonid Ponomarev writes: The approaching day of August 3 brings to mind again the memory of the dramatic events of 1981 that were connected with the U.S. Administration's short shrift of the airline dispatchers' association with its membership of many thousand.

It was on that day that more than 15,000 of the members went on a strike that ended in their defeat three months later, while their association itself was smashed.

The Washington administration, while posing as an advocate of human rights, cracked down most brutally on the strikers.

These are just the main facts of that drama:

The government fired over 11,000 of the striking air traffic controllers, denying them the right to be employed in the civil service even in future, and many are still jobless.

Legal suits to a tune of many millions of dollars were filed against more than 70 association activists and leaders. Those trials left the association's coffer emptied clean by outsize fines. And in October 1981 the government disbanded the airline dispatchers' association altogether.

The repression of the striking air traffic controllers and their union was actually an act of terrorism on the part of the federal authorities. It marked the start of a broad offensive by the U.S. monopolies, judiciary and administrative authorities on the unionized labor in the country. The crushing blow to the airline dispatchers' association was followed up with a series of strikes at other unions. Legal bans were applied to suppress major strikes by machinists, teachers, medical workers, Disneyland personnel, Pan American employees and others. Tens of thousands of wage and salary earners were confronted with the choice of either agreeing to pay decreases or freezes over a long time or finding themselves out of work.

The administration's onslaught on the union rights, meanwhile, continued to gain in scope and acquired ever more sophisticated and blatantly repressive forms typical of the police.

The National Labor Relations Board, for example, gave the employers the right to interrogate their workers to get information about the activities of the latter's unions.

The Washington administration's policy forced the union membership in the country noticeably down. From 1980 to 1984 two million workers withdrew from the AFL-CIO, the major labor union association, and 700,000 more left other unions. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, labor unions in America covered 18.8 percent of the work-force as recently as last year, whereas by February 1985 the figure dropped to 17.4 percent.

By contrast, four years ago, that is by the incumbent administration's takeover, 23 percent of the workforce were unionized.

The drops in the numerical strength of labor unions in the United States reflect the American authorities' record in the field of human rights: their policy is openly anti-people and anti-union, which is a flagrant violation of Helsinki accords.

While paying lip service to the need to "protect human rights", the leaders of this American administration are in fact waging an all-out offensive on Americans' rights in all areas of life.

And the many millions of people in the country already going without work, without a home and living beyond the official poverty line are not yet the final result of Washington's practices in its drive to "protect Americans' rights".

TASS NOTES U.S. 'TERRORISM' IN EL SALVADOR

LD011442 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0330 GMT 1 Aug 85

[Text] Washington, 1 Aug (TASS) -- The Reagan administration has committed another criminal act of state terrorism. In an interview with the Mutual Radio Network radio company, U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger disclosed that on instructions from U.S. intelligence, troops of the Duarte regime recently carried out a punitive operation against one of the opposition organizations in El Salvador. The Pentagon chief did not hide his pleasure at the fact that a "large number" of people had been killed and taken prisoner during the operation.

The nominal pretext for reprisals against the Salvadorans was "retaliation" for the death of four U.S. Marines in San Salvador 19 July. However, at a briefing given after Weinberger's interview Hoffmann, spokesman for the Pentagon, indicated that the administration does not even have reliable information that the organization that was attacked was responsible for the incident involving the Marines.

According to AP, official representatives of the administration assert that U.S. participation in the punitive operation was confined to supplying the Salvadoran authorities with information about the organization against which the repressive measures were taken. However, this attempt to absolve the United States of responsibility for the bloody act of terrorism will scarcely deceive anybody. It is well-known that the puppet military machine in El Salvador is kept going by Washington's money. It receives its orders from the U.S. Capital.

'HIRELINGS' U.S. ATTACK NICARAGUAN BORDER POST

LD011209 Moscow TASS in English 0936 GMT 1 Aug 85

[Text] Managua, August 1 TASS -- According to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Nicaragua, a big grouping of U.S. hirelings based in Costa Rican territory launched a criminal attack on Nicaraguan border post Cano-Machado July 29. Throughout the day July 30 counter-revolutionaries mortared from Costa Rican territory the La-Penca sector in Nicaragua, where the Sandinist People's Army had dismantled an underground military base of the Somocistas several weeks ago.

The government of Nicaragua lodged a strong protest with Costa Rican authorities over the mentioned provocations and demanded that the latter adopt effective measures to stop the illegal operations of CIA's hirelings -- operations which are the root cause of tensions between the two countries.

SOVIET SAILOR REQUESTS POLITICAL ASYLUM IN CANADA

HK020322 Hong Kong AFP in English 0250 GMT 2 Aug 85

[Text] Halifax, Canada, Aug 2 (AFP) -- Soviet sailor who failed to board his trawler when it left this eastern Canadian port Monday requested political asylum here Thursday, Canadian authorities said.

The man, described as in his fifties, but not identified, waited until the ship set sail before emerging from hiding, they said.

SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL LEADER ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

LD291802 Moscow, July in English 1524 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow July 29 TASS -- Edward Broadbent, leader of the New Democratic Party of Canada and Vice-chairman of the Socialist International, has arrived in Moscow at the invitation of the Institute of the U.S. and Canada under the USSR Academy of Sciences.

'MILITANT UNITY' WITH CHINESE RECALLED ON 1 AUG

OW020448 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 1 Aug 85

[Text] Dear Chinese listeners: 1 August marks the 58th founding anniversary of the Chinese Red Army, which was later renamed the Chinese People's Army.

On this occasion, please listen to a talk by Lieutenant General (Siminov) and entitled "We Remember Our Militant Unity With the Chinese Soldiers." During the 1950's, Gen (Siminov) served as adviser to the chief of staff of the Northern China Military Region. (Siminov) writes:

First, I wish to extend my holiday greetings to the Chinese soldiers, wishing them success in their service and personal happiness and health. I feel especially happy to be able to salute and convey my good wishes to General Yang Chengwu; (Tang Yangzi), former chief of staff of the Northern China Military Region; (Yu Zhai), an officer of the headquarters; and other people who worked with us shoulder to shoulder in reorganizing and reequipping the Chinese Armed Forces.

It is a general practice to recall all good things during a holiday. Therefore, I want to recall the close militant unity between the Soviet and Chinese soldiers in various historical stages. This militant unity was born a long time ago in 1923, when several dozen outstanding representatives of the Soviet Red Army, at the request of Sun Yat-sen, arrived at the Huangpu Military Academy which was established for training military cadres. The Soviet military experts dedicated all their work and knowledge to training commanding cadres for the Chinese National Revolutionary Army. During the late 1920's, the Chinese National Revolutionary troops carried out the Northern and Eastern Expeditions against China's warlords.

Gen (Siminov) writes: The militant unity between the Soviet and Chinese soldiers was vigorously demonstrated in the years of hardship when the Chinese people rose to resist the Japanese armed aggressors. In the struggle to oppose the Japanese militarists, the Chinese people were not isolated and cut off from help. From the Lougouqiao Incident on 7 July 1937, to August 1945 when the last soldier of the aggressors was driven off Chinese soil, the Soviet people and government had always been loyal friends and reliable allies of the Chinese people. In the early years of the War of Resistance Against Japan, the Soviet Union supplied China approximately 900 fighters and bombers, 960 artillery pieces, over 8,000 machineguns, and nearly 1,500 motor vehicles as well as great quantities of artillery shells. Along with the military equipment, thousands of Soviet volunteers, pilots, infantrymen, tank fighters, artillerymen, and military engineers arrived in China responding to the call of their own hearts and conscience.

In August 1945, Soviet soldiers again set foot on Chinese soil. They arrived in China as internationalist soldiers and liberators. In only 23 days, the Soviet Armed Forces routed the Japanese troops east of Shanhaiguan, liberated Northeast China, and sped the arrival of the day of victory of the Chinese people's revolution. The Soviet, Chinese, and Mongolian soldiers made important contributions in smashing the Japanese army in northeast China. As recalled by Marshal Zhu De and other Chinese military leaders, after the Soviet Union joined the war against Japan on 9 August 1945, many of China's armed units began to shift from the defensive to the offensive. On 11 August 1945, Zhu De ordered the Eighth Route Army and all other troops fighting the Japanese aggressors in northern, central, and southern China to shift from the defensive to a general offensive.

The Soviet soldiers remember how heriocally the Chinese soldiers fought when General He Long's troops captured Taiyuan City and General Nie Rongzhen's troops were operating in Chahaer and other provinces. We remember how the former Northeast China Army commanded by (Lu Zhencha) defied death and danger in fighting the Japanese. We remember all this because the cause for which the Soviet and Chinese soldiers struggled and sacificed their lives was the noblest and most just.

After the estabishment of the People's Republic of China, the Soviet and Chinese Armed Forces united and cooperated in reorganizing and strengthening the Chinese Army and in renovating their equipment.

Gen (Siminov) writes in conclusion that he can still recall how the Soviet military adviser who used to work in the northern China military region, patiently worked with the Chinese commanders to establish a regular Chinese Army, to organize and train the various service branches, to initiate a network of military schools, and to formulate a plan for training all commanders. We knew we were fulfilling an internationalist obligation, as we were working toward strengthening the Chinese Army. In the 1950's, the Chinese Army cooperated with the Soviet Armed Forces and the troops of other socialist countries in defending the fruits of world socialism.

NEW TIMES HAILS PRC VICE PREMIER VISIT

PM011311 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No. 30, Jul 85 pp 6-7

[I. Nikolayeva article: "Forward Step"]

[Text] The U.S.S.R. wants better Soviet-Chinese relations, and this was reaffirmed during the visit to our country of Yao Yilin, deputy premier of the State Council of China. In talks with him, Nikolay Tikhonov, the Soviet premier, stressed the U.S.S.R's desire to improve and develop Soviet-Chinese relations, economic and cultural ties on a mutually acceptable and equitable basis, in the interests of the two nations and for the sake of world peace. He noted the Soviet side's readiness to hold a dialogue on a wide range of questions relating to bilateral relations and international issues. The need for joint action in the search for ways to further normalize and improve Soviet-chinese relations was reaffirmed.

At the negotiations between Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy premier, and Yao Yilin, the dialogue on Soviet-Chinese economic and trade links was continued. Last December, Ivan Arkhipov paid a visit to china, which culminated in the signing of an agreement on economic and technological ccoperation, on cooperation in the fields of science and technology, and on setting up a mixed Soviet-Chinese commission for economic, trade, scientific and technological cooperation. At that time both sides voiced the opinion that there was great scope to further broaden our business links in various fields. The recent negotiations in Moscow bore this out. On July 10, Ivan Arkhipov and Yao Yilin signed an agreement on economic and technological cooperation in building and reconstructing industrial installations in China. The U.S.S.R. is to supply China with machines, equipment and transport facilities, as well as raw materials for the construction and chemical industries. In turn, our country will receive agricultural and industrial raw materials and consumer goods.

In the period 1986-90 Soviet-Chinese trade will amount to nearly 12 billion rubles, and in the single year 1990 -- to three billion rubles, or about double the 1985 figure. The agreement provides for cooperation in building seven new plants in China and reconstucting 17 existing ones in such idustries as power engineering, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, machine building, coal mining, chemical, transport, etc.

These agreements, along with those signed previously, provide the groundwork for long-term trade, economic, scientific and technological cooperation between the Soviet Union and China on the principles of equality and mutual benefit, and in the interests of both countries' economic progress. During the negotiations, both sides reaffirmed their desire for a further broadening of business contacts. There is every reason, therefore, to describe Yao Yilin's visit and the Moscow negotiations as a new step forward in the development of Soviet-Chinese relations.

USSR PRC BORDER RAILWAY COMMITTEE MEETS 22-31 JUL

OW020945 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0200 GMT 2 Aug 85

[Text] A routine meeting of the joint Soviet-Chinese border railway committee was held in Khabarovsk City from 22 to 31 July. Both sides discussed matters on improving freight transportation in accordance with the agreement signed by the Soviet and Chinese governments in Moscow in June this year on the exchange of commodities and payments for 1986-1990. They also discussed and decided on concrete measures to guarantee the operation of border railway transportation. Following the meeting, a related document was signed by the parties concerned.

RESTORATION OF SOVIET AIRMEN'S CEMETERY IN PRC

PM011205 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Aug 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS Report: "Chinese Press Report"]

[Text] Beijing, 31 Jul -- The Chinese press reports that in connection with the 40th anniversary of the victory, it has been decided to restore the cemetery of pilots who died fighting the Japanese invaders. It is in the northern foothills of the Zijin Shan mountains, near Nanjing City. Chinese and foreign military airmen, including seven Soviet volunteer pilots, are buried here in a fraternal grave.

PRC MOSCOW EMBASSY MARKS PLA ANNIVERSARY

PM011436 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Aug 85 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "On the Anniversary"]

[Text] On 31 July, Lan Shengzhi, military attache at the PRC Embassy in the Soviet Union, staged a reception to mark the 58th anniversary of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

The reception was attended by Admiral N.N. Amelko, deputy chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff, other generals, admirals, and officers of the USSR Armed Forces, and representatives of a number of ministries and departments.

Among the guests were the military attaches at the embassies of foreign countries.

Li Zewang, PRC ambassador to the USSR, was present.

PUNJAB ACCORD IMPORTANT STEP FOR INDIAN UNITY

BK011423 Moscow in Hindi to India 1400 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Yuriy Yilin commentary]

[Text] The Indian people and press express great satisfaction at the memorandum of settlement signed between the Indian Government and the Akali Dal for the normalizing the situation in Punjab. In their observations, statements, and comments on the accord, the press, politicians, and various parties and public organizations said the accord will play an important role in strengthening the country's unity and in thwarting attempts of the secessionist and the extremist groups to break the territorial integrity of India.

The NATIONAL HERALD newspaper said the country heaved a sigh of relief when it learned about the signing of the agreement. The Bangalore DECCAN HERALD described the 11-point memorandum as the beginning of a new chapter in the history of the country. In its statement, the Communist Party of India said the peaceful solution of the intractable Punjab crisis will have a healthy effect on the total environment; will help in strengthening unity and democratic forces in the country; and will pave the way for some steps to be taken to do away with the ill effects of the tension in Punjab. The majority of the people of Punjab have expressed satisfaction at this memorandum. At a public meeting in Orissa, Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi said by signing an agreement with the Akali Dal, the government has fulfilled the Indian National Congress-I Party's election promise for finding a solution to the Punjab problem. He said the Indian Government and the Akali Dal will now join in efforts to curb the subversive activities of the Punjab extremists.

But, as has been reported, not everyone has been happy with the solution to the Punjab problem. It is known that the support by the United States and other Western nations to the Punjab secessionists is one of the main reasons for the delicate situation in Punjab and for the insurgency of the anti-Indian elements.

Recently, the Indian Government urged Washington to close down those centers in the United States where Sikh extremists are also trained. A number of facts prove that the Indian Government's demand is justified. The American press writes that there are hundreds of camps on American soil where hooligans from a number of countries, including anti-Indian extremists, are provided training in the techniques of assassination and subversion. A similar camp has been opened in the American state of Alabama which is run by a former CIA employee, Frank Camper, who had participated in the American dirty war against the Vietnamese people. In an interview, he admitted that besides Afghan and Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries, Punjabi terrorists are also trained in his camp. Two of those terrorists, Ammand Singh and Lal Singh, had plotted to assassinate Rajiv Gandhi during his visit to the United States and a hunt is now on to trace them. These terrorists are also suspected of having engineered an explosion on the Indian plane which resulted in the deaths of 329 people. Despite this, the American authorities rejected the Indian Government's legitimate demand for closing these camps where terrorists are trained. The ASSOCIATED PRESS news agency reports that the U.S. State Department spokesman unabashedly stated that there is no legal basis of any kind for the U.S. Government to close down the terrorist training center in Alabama. Providing training to terrorists, he clarified, is the constitutional right of the American people, the news agency added.

The Indian news agency PRESS ASIA INTERNATIONAL published an open letter to the U.S. President, Ronald Reagan, in which it said that it has the full right to ask on what grounds the professional arms training centers are functioning in the United States and why a camp organizer, Camper, has not been arrested so far. The letter further asks: Honorable President, it is strange to think that you lead a country, the United States, where training of terrorists for crimes like [words indistinct], assassination, and (?banditry) is considered to be a legal pursuit. How can a question of any struggle against terrorism arise if, according to the American press, hundreds of such subversive camps are in the United States?

During the Indian-U.S. talks in the United States some time ago, President Reagan reassured Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi that Washington will not support those who raise a voice against the unity of India. But, in fact, the United States spares no effort to see that the anti-India activities of the extremists continue unabated.

INDIAN COMMISSION DETAILS FOREIGN SPY ACTIVITIES

LD011803 Moscow TASS in English 1405 GMT 1 Aug 85

[Text] New Delhi, August 1 TASS — The Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) of the United States and espionage services of other imperialist states do not cease their covert war against India. The information obtained by the special commission set up by the Indian Government and led by well-known Lawyer G. Kudal provides fresh proof of the hostile intrigues against the republic's independence and territorial integrity. According to the influential weekly BLITZ, the commission has conducted an investigation which showed that Western secret services make use of numerous international "charities" to carry out subversive operations against India. Members of those "charities" are engaged, under the cover of aid, in espionage and acts of subversion. For instance, the leaders of the "Sarva Seva Sangh", "Award" and other organizations have secretly drawn up topographical maps of India's various border areas with military facilities located there.

Sensitive materials were eventually passed on to CIA agents operating under the guise of a certain "bread for peace" missionary organisation. The commission sent this and other information about the hostile activity against India collected during the investigation to the country's government.

Economic espionage and the efforts to provoke unrest in various Indian states are the goal pursued by espionage agencies of the Republic of South Africa and Israel which actively joined in operations to destabilize the situation in India. The BUSINESS FORUM journal writes citing official information that terrorist and separatist groupings active in various Indian states are financed by South African secret services. Israel's agents ship through covert channels weapons and military equipment to the extremists. Such actions, says the journal, are aimed at creating more acute problems so as to hamper India to pursue the progressive and peaceful policy on the international scene.

INDONESIAN LAWMAKERS' MOSCOW TALKS REPORTED

PM010929 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Conversations Held"]

[Text] On 29 July, B. Yazkuliyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received a delegation of Indonesia's Council of People's Representatives led by Harjantho Sumodisastro, the council's deputy speaker.

The conversation noted that the Soviet Union attaches great significance to maintaining good relations with Indonesia. Recently, definite progress has been observed in these relations. There are good prospects for future development of contacts in the political, trade, economic, cultural, and other spheres. It is important to consolidate these positive tendencies and lend them a stable nature.

The consistency and activeness of Soviet appeals to ensure peace and security in Asia and equitable and good-neighborly cooperation among Asian states were stressed.

The delegation head expressed sincere gratitude for the cordiality and hospitality shown the parliamentarians in the Soviet Union. We would like relations between our countries to be closer for the benefit of the prosperity of both states' peoples, he said. The aim of the visit is to strengthen links between Indonesia's Council of People's Representatives and the USSR Supreme Soviet and to promote the development of trade and economic contacts between the two countries.

The growing identity of stances between the Soviet Union and Indonesia on cardinal problems of internationa life was noted. It was stressed that it is important to continue contacts between the two countries' parliamentarians and to further develop cooperation in various spheres on the principles of peaceful coexistence, equality, mutual respect, and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

Taking part in the conversation were A. Ya. Rybakov, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy, other officials, and also (Bustanul Arifin), Indonesian charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR.

A talk was held between Ya. P. Ryabov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the Indonesian parliamentarians. The state of and prospects for the development of trade and economic cooperation between the two countries were discussed.

The same day, M.A. Sergeychik, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, met the Indonesian parliamentarians.

REPORT ON U.S. THREAT TO REPLACE ANZUS

LD011359 Moscow World Service in English 1100 GMT 1 Aug 85

[Text] The United States persists in exerting pressure on New Zealand, seeking to make it lift the ban on the calls of American nuclear capable warships at New Zealand's ports. Under-secretary of State, Michael Armacost, has threatened to replace the ANZUS bloc, which involves Australia, New Zealand and the United States, with a bilateral U.S.-Australian alliance.

PHILIPPINES GROUP ON CIA-INSPIRED NEWS STORY

LD020738 Moscow TASS in English 0725 GMT 2 Aug 85

[Text] Manila, August 2 TASS -- The "Nationalist Alliance for Justice, Freedom and Democracy," a progressive public organization of the Philippines, has issued a statement saying that a story alleging that tens of millions of dollars were secretly deposited with U.S. banks and private firms by high-ranking representatives of the Filipino administration, which was recently published in the Californian newspaper "MERCURY NEWS," is nothing else but an invention of the U.S. CIA aimed at undermining the positions of the administration of the Philippines. The publication in the "MERCURY NEWS," the statement says, is aimed, in addition, at distracting the attention of the Filipino public from vital political problems, the most important of which is the question of the future of the U.S. base in the Philippines.

By some strange coincidence, the statement says, the story in the Californian newspaper mentions the same U.S. banks and companies, where, according to the U.S. press, the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency itself has big financial deposits. The former are, in their turn, on the payroll of the U.S. espionage department. This is added proof that the publication in the "MERCURY NEWS" has been an action carefully planned by the CIA.

SOUTH PACIFIC FORUM DRAFT TREATY OUTLINED

LD020920 Moscow TASS in English 0845 GMT 2 Aug 85

["Pacific Should Become Nuclear-Free Zone" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 2 TASS — The attention of the public in many Asian and Pacific countries is centred today around the far-away Cook Islands where the 16th session of the Forum of South Pacific Countries will open the day after tomorrow, "SELSKAYA ZHIZN" writes. Its agenda turns the session into the event whose significance goes far beyond the boundaries of the region. Participants in the session are to discuss a draft treaty on proclaiming that part of the globe to be a nuclear-freeze zone.

It took the working group of this organization which is made up of 13 countries (including Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, Vanuatu, Papua New Guinea and others) 13 months to work out a draft treaty which provides for the banning of the production and possession of nuclear weapons, the banning of nuclear weapon tests and of the dumping of radioactive waste in the region.

In this connection the newspaper draws attention to two important things. First, the anti-imperialist nature of the document and the fact that it is directed against the imperialist intrigues in the Pacific region are obvious. It is not accidental that Washington got so worried about the anti-nuclear stand of New Zealand. The struggle around the treaty reflected the attempts of the White House to curb the anti-nuclear feeling in that part of the globe. It is noteworthy that Australia — the U.S. ally by the ANZUS bloc — opposed the including in the treaty of the provisions that would not permit the calls at the ports of those countries of ships with nuclear weapons on board.

Second, the very fact of holding the session is a vivid demonstration of the growing popularity of the idea of creating nuclear-free zones.

NEW USSR ARMY CHIEF MEETS NEMETH IN HUNGARY

LD011706 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 1 Aug 85

[Text] Karoly Nemeth, deputy general secretary of the party, has received the retiring commander of the Soviet Southern Army Group temporarily stationed in Hungary. Liuetenant Colonel Konstantin Kochetov, as well as the new commander to the Army Group, Colonel General (Aleksey Demidov).

Minister of Defense Lt Col Istvan Olah and Department Chief of the Central Committee Peter Varga, took part in the meeting and Boris Stukalin, the new Soviet ambassador to Hungary, was also present.

MARSHAL AKHROMEYEV ARRIVES IN BELGRADE 1 AUG

LD011401 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1331 GMT 1 Aug 85

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Aug (TANJUG) -- Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Fedorovich Akhromeyev, chief of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces, arrived in our country today as the guest of Colonel General Petar Gracanin, chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, who, together with his associaties, met him at the airport.

The welcome was attended by Eduard Krasavin, charge d'affaires of the USSR Embassy in Yugoslavia, and Colonel Vyacheslav Bronin, military, naval, and air attache.

Immediately after arriving in Belgrade, the high-ranking guest from the USSR Armed Forces visited the "Josip Broz Tito" memorial center, where he laid flowers and paid tribute to comrade Tito. He then toured the memorial units where comrade Tito worked and spent time.

During the day, Marshal Akhromeyev visited the military museum at Kalemagdan in Belgrade where he saw the exhibits, documents, and weapons from previous wars and the period of our liberation war and socialist revolution.

CPSU'S RUSAKOV RECEIVES HUNGARY'S BERECZ

PM010919 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jul 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Conversation Held"]

[Text] A conversation took place on 29 July between K.V. Ruskaov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and J. Berecz, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, who is visiting Moscow at the CPSU Central Committee's invitation. During the conversation, which was held in a warm and comradely atmosphere, there was a discussion of certain topical questions of Soviet-Hungarian cooperation.

POLISH LEADERS THANK SOVIETS FOR GREETING

LD311910 Moscow TASS in English 1805 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow, July 31 TASS — Polish leaders Wojciech Jaruzelski and Henryk Jablonski expressed cordial gratitude to Soviet leaders Mikhail Gorbachev, Andrey Gromyko and Nikolay Tikhonov for congratulations and good wishes on the occasion of the 41st anniversary of Poland's national day.

We wish to express again our profound conviction that the further consolidation of brotherly, allied bonds of friendship and all-round cooperation between the Polish People's Republic and the Soviet Union will be promoting ever more effectively the implementation of vital interest common to our parties, states and peoples, serve the great cause of peace and progress in the world, the message says.

TASS CITES BULGARIA'S TODOROV ON U.S. SDI

LD312136 Moscow TASS in English 2117 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Text] Sofia, July 31 TASS — The Final Act of the all-European conference in Helsinki is a document of historic importance reflecting the peoples' striving to rid themselves of the nightmare of war, to safeguard peace in Europe and all over the world, said Stanko Todorov, a member of the Political Bureau of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Addressing a meeting here to mark the 10th anniversary of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, he emphasized that the convocation of the conference, preservation and development of the process, which had begun in the capital of Finland, had become possible due to the political will and efforts of the countries of the socialist community and, above all, the Soviet Union. The socialist countries, he said, stricIty observe the provisions of the Final Act.

At the same time Todorov said that certain circles in the West make attempts to revise the accords reached, put up obstacles and create difficulties in the issues of building up confidence in the military field and the development of mutually beneficial and equitable cooperation in other areas.

The speaker denounced Washington's military preparations and its plans to militarize outer space, aimed at achieving military superiority over the countries of the socialist community, and reiterated the resolve of the Warsaw Treaty member-states not to allow imperialism to upset the military-strategic balance in its favour.

ZAGLADIN CALLS FOR CLOSER EUROPEAN TIES

LD311246 Hamburg DPA in German 1139 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Text] Bonn, 31 Jul (DPA) -- The Soviet leadership has appealed to the Europeans to do more than previously for detente. "We in the Soviet Union are convinced that Europe's contribution to the recovery of the world situation could be far greater than now," wrote Vadim Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee, in an article for a publisher's supplement "SOVIET UNION", which is to appear in the next edition of the SPD magazine VORWAERTS next Saturday.

Zagladin, deputy chief of the International Department of the Central Committee, continued: "In order for it to happen, European policy must be organized in Europe. By this we do not mean at all that Western Europe must renounce its alliances." But an alliance does not mean "that the interests of Europe and its security must be sacrificed."

The top Soviet politician gave an assurance that his country is "prepared for active cooperation with West Europe." It is time to "bring about mutually advantageous cooperation" between the EC and the CEMA in economic affairs. "In so far as the EC countries act as a 'political unit', we are prepared to find a common language with them in concrete international problems as well."

Zagladin aimed strong accusations against the governments in Bonn and Washington. A "return to detente" is possible. However, the course of "certain forces" in the United States is a "real threat to world peace." For the development of nuclear space weapons "the United States is clearly prepared for everything, including putting in question the chances for success of the Geneva talks."

Zagladin stressed that the view that all citizens of the Federal Republic are revanchists and that this state is "completely permeated by such a mentality" is not at all prevalent in the Soviet Union. Yet one could "not overlook the fact that members of the government and renowned representatives of the CDU/CSU government party are already appearing, and not only appearing, with enviable regularity at rallies of the eternal yesterday's men." On the other hand, Zagladin ascribed "Enormous importance" for the deepening of mutual understanding to the latest visit to Moscow by SPD chief Willy Brandt.

In the same publisher's supplement of VORWAERTS, which was made public in advance today, Brandt says the "new phase of West-East policy demanded by him signifies "in a European sense a prospect in which the states of different social orders develop their scientific, economic, and ecological cooperation to a new level of quality." The "nonnuclear medium power, the FRG" has the right to press the "two powerful ones" to limit their military strength. Brandt demanded that Soviet party chief Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan should realize that they can only attain security together.

West Europeans must recall again and again that the borders of Europe, to the east as well, are not identical with those of the EC. It is important to raise the cultural identity of Europe to new life together. A lively exchange between East and West is needed. "This includes the dismantling of mutual enemy images and of the bureaucratic prevention of visits between East and West, which is alien to life."

PORTUGUESE COMMUNIST LEADER ON UPCOMING ELECTIONS

LD012312 Moscow in Portuguese to Portugal 2100 GMT 1 Aug 85

[Text] The secretary general of the Portuguese Communist Party, Alvaro Cunhal, was in the Soviet Union. We took the opportunity to ask him how the Portuguese Communists view the situation in their country.

[Begin Cunhal recording] I left Portugal after a plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Portuguese Communist Party, my party, the party to which I belong, which made a first assessment of the latest political developments in our country. There were three major political events, namely the government's resignation, the dissolution of the Assembly of the Republic, and the calling of early general elections for 6 October.

They were indeed three major events, and in the view of the party's Central Committee which met in the middle of this month, the conclusion that can be drawn is that these events are of great significance for our people and our country. They mark the suspension, or at least the containment, however relative, of a series of violent offensives on the part of the government and its majority in the Assembly of the Republic against the great achievements of the April revolution. They also mark the serious defeat of the counterrevolutionary plan of the socialist and social democratic government aimed, according to the agreement concluded between the two parties and well known to all, at liquidating, in the first half of this year, the basic achievements of the April revolution, namely the nationalizations, the agrarian reform, workers' rights, and democratic local power.

The fact that such policies have been defeated is of great significance and new prospects now lie ahead for a democratic alternative to the policies which have been pursued over the past 9 years.

We also took the view that a few lessons can be drawn from these events. The first one is that a policy which has, like the one pursued over the past 9 years, as its main objective the restoration of the monopolies of the fascist era and of the big land estates and the exploitation of the workers in very similar terms to those prevailing under the dictatorship not only is totally incapable of solving the national problems but also worsens them. It is the failure of the policies of the right, the failure of the policy of monopolist restoration.

The other one is that the policy of right-wing coalitions, with or without the socialist Party, is doomed to failure. The time has come to change such policies and the government's political makeup. The Communist Party proposes an alternative policy containing measures capable of pulling the country out of the present crisis and of ensuring its social and economic development in the framework of the present institutions, of democracy and national independence. And at the same time, a political alternative, the possibility of a new government with a political makeup different to that of the right-wing governments willing to solve, legally and within the framework of the Constitution, the country's problems.

We feel that the coming elections which, we hope, will considerably reinforce the position of the Communist Party and the United People's Alliance as well as other democratic forces, will create favorable conditions for the formation of a government with a policy which will serve the interests of the people and the country. This is basically the present political situation in our country.

SWEDISH PEOPLE'S PARTY CHAIRMAN SPEECH EXAMINED

LD012037 Moscow TASS in English 1943 GMT 1 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, August 1 TASS -- By TASS news analyst Viktor Ponomarev.

Bengt Westerberg became a Riksdag deputy not long ago, just at the end of the last year. Not for much longer has he held the post of chairman of the People's Party of Sweden. It seemed that without enough statesmanship and political experience he would soon try to build his own image and speak out in his own voice.

But there was a great surprise for political observers when the budding statesman donned antother man's mask in public and started echoing ideas that belong to others.

Well, his audience was not very Swedish and, besides, rather strange. It consisted of about three hundred militants from Baltic immigrant organizations who timed their anti-Soviet action in the Baltic to coincide with the Moscow festival and the jubilee in Helsinki.

Disappointed with the lack of interest in their provocation on the part of the Scandavian public, they ended their "Baltic cruise" by a boring gathering in the Swedish capital.

The emigrants were chanting through sheer inertia something about "liberties in the Soviet Baltic region", when Mr Westerberg took the floor. The Riksdag novice, judging from a report by the Swedish news agency, demanded something which embarrassed his more experienced colleagues who had prudently avoided participating in the dubious meeting. Apparently wishing to oblige the audience, Westerberg demanded nothing short of the "replacement of the communist regime in the Kremlin."

As if trying to refute the opinion of the French newspaper LE MONDE which wrote that Westerberg "does not have the gift of rousing the masses", the green Swedish deputy shouted invectives which turned green the ancient stones of the Scandinavian capital.

According to observers, Mr Westerberg obviously forgoes his political reputation to gain notoriety. Calling for a "replacement" of a foreign government does not become a statesman.

In diplomatic parlance, which the beginner deputy has so far failed to learn, this is called interference in internal affairs of other. The Helsinki Final Act, which he hypocritically defended "from the Russians", views the zeal of this kind as contradicting the efforts designed to strengthen good-neighbourly relations.

Hard as he tried, Westerberg failed to show either his own face or his own thoughts. He obviously echoed those who way back in the forties sought to "erase communism from the face of the earth" and those who nowadays threatened to leave communism "on the ash heap of history."

News analysts, commenting on Westerberg's "solo" during the anti-Soviet show in Stockholm, rightly express the view that what the deputy will now have to do is try and save his political face, rather than look for it.

KUZNETSOV RECEIVES EGYPTIAN DELEGATION 1 AUG

LD011908 Moscow TASS in English 1812 GMT 1 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, August 1 TASS -- Vasiliy Kuznetsov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first vice president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, today received a delegation of the People's Assembly of the Arab Republic of Egypt headed by Muhammad 'Abdallah, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission.

Both sides confirmed their striving consistently to develop Soviet-European relations on the basis of principles of equality and mutual respect.

Vasiliy Kuznetsov drew the attention of the guests to the Soviet Union's major foreign policy initiatives directed at easing the arms race and averting the threat of nuclear catastrophe.

He stressed the special importance of the statement by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev on the Soviet Union's unilateral decision to impose a moratorium on any nuclear blasts starting from August 6 till January 1, 1986, that is to remain in effect also beyond that date if the United States too refrains from staging nuclear explosions.

The Soviet side voiced concern at the continued explosive situation in the Middle East as a result of the aggressive policy of Israel and its patrons. The Soviet Union's position on the question of an all-embracing and just Middle East settlement was outlined in detail. It was stressed that such a settlement can be achieved only by collective efforts with the participation of all interested sides, including the PLO, within the framework of an international conference on the Middle East.

The head of the delegation spoke highly of the USSR's peace-loving foreign policy and noted that the visit by members of parliament from the Arab Republic of Egypt would facilitate the further development of Soviet-Egyptian relations.

Delegation's Visit Viewed

LD011918 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 1 Aug 85

[From the "Window on the Arab World" by Rafael Zlaturinskiy]

[Text] A delegation of members from the Egyptian People's Assembly is presently visiting the USSR. During the talks between members of the USSR Supreme Soviet and members of the Egyptian People's Assembly, views were exchanged on a number of current problems. The Egyptian guests expressed the opinion that there is a need for bolstering relations between the two countries for the good of the two peoples.

With regard to the Middle East situation, it was pointed out that the main reason for the tension there was the aggressive line of Israel, which is supported by the United States. The Soviet side expressed its conviction that a comprehensive solution of the Middle East problem cannot be achieved except through an international conference and not through separatist solutions.

Soviet-Egyptian parliamentary relations were severed some years ago, not through any fault on the part of the USSR, but because of Sadat's foreign policy of hostility to the USSR, which extensively harmed Egyptian-Soviet cooperation in many fields.

It is pleasing to see the Soviet-Egyptian relations now passing through a normalization stage -- a matter of importance to both peoples and countries. The visit by the Egyptian People's Assembly to the USSR constitutes one of the elements in this process of normalization of relations.

COMMENTARY VIEWS DRAWBACKS TO PLANNED ARAB SUMMIT

LD012056 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 1 Aug 85

[Oleg (Volken) commentary: "For a Conference of Unity and Not Disunity"]

[Text] The monarch of Morocco, King Hassan II, has sent an invitation to the heads of Arab states to take part in an emergency Arab summit conference on the 7th of this month. Certain Arab countries support the idea of holding such a conference [words indistinct] Arab forces standing in the forward line of the struggle against imperialism and Zionism. Syria and the overwhelming majority of the Palestinian organizations and the Lebanese patriotic forces have strongly criticized the originators of the convening of an emergency Arab summit and described the preparations for the summit as a dangerous capitulatory maneuver, the aim of which is to step up the implementation of the American form of settlement in the Middle East.

The opponents of the summit consider that to convene a summit now increases the degree of Arab contradictions and the depth of divisions in the ranks of the Arab states. In their opinion, attempts might occur at the summit to approve in practice the Amman agreement on the outlines of the joint action signed on the 11th of last February by King Husayn, the monarch of Jordan, and Yasir 'Arafat. However, it is common knowledge that the Amman agreement has been rejected by the progressive Arab regimes in Syria, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Algeria, and Libya and by 8 out of the 10 original organizations taking part in the Palestine resistance movement.

Arab nationalist forces have accused the parties to the agreement of abandoning the Arab path drawn up in 1982 in Fes for a settlement in the Middle East and of abandoning two main principles of which the stance of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) has always been based, and these are: the particpation of the PLO on an equal footing in the comprehensive settlement in the MIddle East peace process, and the establishment of the independent Palestinian state.

The Amman agreement was even criticized by certain members of the Central Committee of the Fatah movement in Tunis. Most of the Arab countries which do not belong to the national front of resistance and confrontation have not yet expressed their official stance towards the Amman agreement. This does not please the United States which has warmly welcomed the agreement together with its main partners in NATO and considers it important progress on the road to drawing the Arabs into the Reagan plan.

It is known that this plan ignores the rights of the Palestinians to establish their own independent state and does not recognize the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people. Thus the White House intends to realize its plans and those of Israel in the Middle East provided for in the Camp David accords by the Arabs themselves.

If the proposed summit provides an excuse for the backing and the preparations of the talks, which are separate in fact, between Israel and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation under the auspices of the United States, then it is unlikely that this would serve the just cause of the Arabs. The preparations for these talks are well underway. According to the press, a meeting between the American delegation led by Murphy and the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation must take place very soon. The Americans say frankly that the main aim of the meeting is to prepare for direct Jordanian-Israeli talks.

The Arab nationalists give warnings saying that the separate talks will be held under Tel Aviv's terms. These terms are known full well and they are the refusal of Israel to withdraw from the occupied Arab territories and the refusal to grant the Palestinians their legitimate right to establish their own independent state. In the course of these talks, the same administrative autonomy -- the deformed child of the tripartite Camp David collusion -- will be imposed on the Palestinians residing in the West Bank and the Gaza sector. As to the Palestinians in exile -- totalling over 2 million -- they have been offered nothing. It is not by chance that Israel -- who is seeking to confine the Palestinian problem to the inhabitants of the West Bank and the Gaza sector -- recently reactivated its calls to the Arab countries to adopt the Palestinian Arabs expelled by the Zionists from Palestine. Thus, the burial of the idea of the independent Arab states and the closure of the file of the Palestinian problem in general and turning it from the scope of the struggle against the Israeli occupiers into the scope of Palestinian-Arab conflicts, is being sought.

The Arab nationalist forces want the convening of a conference of unity and not a conference of disunity, and they call for the restoration of the anti-imperialist and anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist solidarity. They refuse the paths of capitulation and separate talks for settlement in the Middle East; moreover they are working for an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of all parties concerned. They are firmly convinced that without the definite participation of the Soviet Union in all the steps of settlement, the Arabs cannot hold out in the face of American-Israeli pressure. They consider that the current development of events in the Middle East must not instill in the Arabs the feeling of frustration and despair because they have on their side the friendly backing of the Soviet Union and other states of the socialist community and the majority members of the United Nations organization. In the end, the policy of separate deals will be doomed to failure.

The Soviet Union supports the just demands of the Palestinians and all the Arabs contained in the Arab program for settlement in the Middle East laid down at the 12th Arab summit conference in Fes, as it reflects the constructive stance of the Arabs to undo the tangled knot of the Middle East issues arising from the aggressive policy of Israel and its strategic ally the United States.

It was pointed out during the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Hafiz al-Asad -- recently held in Moscow -- that Israel and the United States are seeking to impose their military-political will on the Arabs and draw them into deals beneficial to imperialism but dangerous and humiliating to the Arabs.

The Soviet proposals on the Middle East presented on the 29 July 1984 and which are basically in agreement with the Arab Fes program are a realistic alternative to these deals, and point to the road leading to genuine and just peace in the region.

PRAVDA on Call for Arab Summit

PM011047 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Aug 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS reports under general heading: "Is a Conference Timely?"]

[Text] Damascus, 31 Jul -- Syria denounces the calls to hold an extraordinary conference of heads of state and government of the Arab countries, 'A. Ahmar, deputy general secretary of the Ba'th Party, has stated here. Those who approved the idea of convening this conference, 'A. Ahmar, said, are following in the orbit of U.S.-Israeli policy in the region and seeking to expand the framework of the Camp David compact.

Syria's position on this question, the Ba'th Party deputy general secretary stressed, remains unchanged. It will continue a course aimed at opposing plans inimical to the Arab peoples. Syria will continue to promote the implementation of the Lebanese people's aspirations for freedom and independence and to support the Arab Palestinian people's inalienable rights to self-determination and the creation of their own independent state.

Aden, 31 Jul -- A statement by an official spokesman for the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] Foreign Ministry has been published here. It says in particular:

Democratic Yemen believes that the convening of an extraordinary conference of heads of state and government of the Arab countries right now, as King Hassan II of Morocco has suggested, would not accord with the interests of the Arabs and the consolidation of their ranks.

The organization of such a meeting under the current conditions of a lack of unity of opinion among the Arab states and its lack of preparation due to the fact that no preliminary agreement has been reached on the agenda could lead to the intensification of the split among the Arabs, the statement emphasizes.

Algiers, 31 Jul -- Commenting on the proposal of King Hassan II of Morocco to convene an extraordinary Arab summit conference in Morocco, the Algerian newspaper AL-SHA'B writes: How can there be talk of a summit meeting when there is no Palestinian and Arab unity with regard to convening it? Why hold an extraordinary conference when it is possible to convene a routine conference prepared legally and naturally within the framework of the Arab League? And how, in general, can such a meeting be held without painstaking preliminary preparation?

The newspaper points out that under present conditions, holding an Arab summit meeting could only aggravate the differences in the Palestinian ranks and complicate relations between Arab states.

COMMENTARY NOTES 64TH ANNIVERSARY OF SACP

MB011204 Moscow in Zulu to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Vladimir Voyevodov commentary]

[Text] The South African Communist Party [SACP] was established 64 years ago in South Africa. Listen to what our news analyst, Vladimir Voyevodov, has written about this matter:

The establishment of the communist party in South Africa had a striking and remarkable effect on the struggle for freedom in South Africa. Since the SACP's establishment, the working people have been in the forefront in the campaign to overthrow the apartheid regime together with its capitalist cronies. This, of course, spreads fear of the workers in the capitalist countries. The SACP was the first organization to be banned by the apartheid government, which came into power in 1949.

Since 1952, the SACP has been operating clandestinely. Since then, all those discovered or suspected of promoting the work of the SACP have been given terrible treatment, including torture and even death in some instances. Despite all the harassment and persecution, the SACP members have not given up their ideals and operational strategies. SACP members are at all times in the forefront of the liberation struggle.

The 64th anniversary of the SACP coincides with the time when the campaign against apartheid has gathered a new momentum never experienced before. This unprecendented development has forced the South African Government to proclaim a state of emergency in many black residential districts. Each passing day is marked by an increase in the persons who have acquired the status of wild game to be hunted down by the SAP and SADF security forces. The Spear of the Nation, the ANC military wing, is delivering telling blows throughout South Africa. These blows are usually aimed at premises that house the instruments of apartheid.

The African youth in South Africa are protesting the implementation of the Bantu Education Act, which gives them an inferior and discriminatory education. The protests again forced removals into bantustans have reached a new peak. More enlightened whites, students, journalists, and renowned religious leaders have now joined the struggle against apartheid in South Africa.

In the international sphere, the SACP is supporting the cause of Marxists, whose love and devotion to the working people is unquestionable. The SACP supports the strenthening of unit bonds among all those groups fighting the teachings of the capitalists. The SACP strongly identifies with the campaign to end all wars, capitalist exploitation, and apartheid.

All these ideals were recently reaffirmed at the SACP's congress earlier this year. The SACP will move forward in bold steps armed with the knowledge acquired over the past 64 years and also the thirst for new technologies for the future.

The Soviet people congratulate the SACP on its 64th anniversary and wish it well in its struggle to establish a truly free society, devoid of apartheid, in South Africa.

'BRIGHT STAR' EXERCISES IN SOMALIA CRITICIZED

LD012258 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 1 Aug 85

[Text] The Pentagon and the Somalian Defense Ministry simultaneously announced that an exercise codenamed Bright Star '85 will be held on Somalian territory. According to the French news agency Washington regards Mogadishu as its closest ally in the Horn of Africa. Now a commentary by our African affairs writer (?Georgiy Gauterin):

The report confirms that Bright Star maneuvres, initially held in 1981, have become traditional for the Pentagon. Some countries on both sides of the Red Sea have become a permanent testing ground for the U.S. Armed Forces. This year the Bright Star operational region has become smaller at the expense of Sudanese territory, where the pro-American Numayri regime recently was toppled. But the numerical strength of American troops, estimated at about 10,000, has remained unchanged and so have, most importantly, the goals of Bright Star exercises.

Suffice it to say that the maneuvres will be held mainly close to the borders of Libya and Ethiopia. This clearly shows who will be a potential adversary in the military games. It also is absolutely clear that the purpose of the exercise is to practice chiefly offensive operations for airborne troops and other forces. It is no secret that the 10,000 American troops in the African desert and savannah are a small part of the so-called Rapid Deployment Force, which as of 1 January 1983 has been attached to the Central Command, Centcom. Centcom coordinates activities in 19 countries at the junction of Africa and Asia. Rapid Deployment Force Commander General Robert Kingston defined the main purpose of the force in the following way: If diplomacy fails we are ready to install a sizeable U.S. force. How American troops can do so is borne out by events in other parts of the world; simply recall the tragedy of small Grenada. Crammed with advanced American weaponry, far from defensive by nature, Bright Star '85 exercises expose Washington's rhetoric about America's so-called peacemaking mission in Africa and the Middle East. Quite on the contrary, it is a superb illustration of secret recommendations by the former U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, Mrs. Jeanne Kirkpatrick. According to the press in the Indian region countries, she recommended that 19 Afro-Asian countries, especially progressive and independent ones belonging to the zone of Centcom control, should be permanently held in focus. She also advised that everything possible should be done to kindle conflict between these countries.

Washington has publicized in every possible way its good intentions to help the drought victims in the Horn of Africa. Most consistently, however, it shipped arms and ammunition to the Numayri regime in Sudan, to the Eritrean separatists, and Mogadishu. And now America's so-called humane mission is backed up by the Bright Star exercise in the disaster region.

PRAVDA REPORTS UGANDAN POST-COUP DEVELOPMENTS

PM011343 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Aug 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Situation is Being Normalized"]

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 31 Jul — The Ugandan Military Council headed by General Tito Okello, commander of the national liberation army, is taking steps for the further normalization of the situation in the country.

According to reports from Kampala, the first session of this leading organ, in which representatives of financial institutions took part, examined ways of stabilizing the political and economic situation. Brigadier General B.O. Okello, a member of the military council, has met with the permanent secretaries of Ugandan ministries to discuss the work of the state apparatus and questions of economic development.

AP points out that the leaders of the Democratic Party, which was in opposition under the former regime, have welcomed the coup. Talks are continuing with representatives of the National Resistance Army headed by Y. Museveni. Over the past few years it has waged an armed struggle against M. Obote's government.

Kampala's economic life is gradually reviving. Some stores and small enterprises have opened. But water and electricity have still not been restored in the Ugandan capital, and state institutions and banks are not working.

More on Ugandan Developments

LD011649 Moscow TASS in English 1134 GMT 1 Aug 85

[Text] New York, August 1 TASS -- According to a broadcast of Radio Kampala, Uganda's Military Council that came to power in a coup appointed Paul Muwanga prime minister of the country. He had held the posts of vice-president and defense minister in the toppled government.

The Military Council urged all citizens of Uganda, irrespective of their ethnic belonging, political and religious persuasions, to consolidate national unity. In a statement broadcast by Radio Kampala, the council demanded an immediate end to acts of violence and looting in the capital and some other cities of the country. The statement said that all the persons found guilty of these crimes would be severely punished.

The situation in the capital is on the whole calm. However, banks, government offices and a majority of shops are still closed.

According to the ASSOCIATED PRESS news agency reporting from Kampala, the council sent a military unit to the area of the city of Lira, northern Uganda, the rallying point of the servicemen loyal to the former regime.

BRIEFS

ANC Head Receives Award -- Comrade Yazkuliyev, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium deputy chairman, today presented at the Kremlin the Order of Friendship Among Peoples to Alfredo Nzo, African National Congress general secretary. The award is for his services in the struggle against imperialism and racialism and for peace and national liberation, for his contribution to strengthening solidarity between the peoples of southern Africa and the Soviet Union, and on the occasion of his 60th birthday. Alfredo Nzo expressed deep gratitude for the award and spoke highly of the solidarity of the Soviet people with the ANC. He stressed the consistency and peaceloving nature of Soviet foreign policy, and noted the importance of timely announcement by Comrade Gorbachev, CPSU CC general secretary, regarding unilateral moratorium on all nuclear detonations.

[Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 1 Aug 85 LD]

POLITBURO DISCUSSES MACHINE-BUILDING INDUSTRY

LD011708 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 1 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, August 1 TASS -- At its regular meeting the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee studied questions of measures to drastically raise the technical level and quality of machine-building products and the development of machine-building as the basis of scientific and technological progress in the 12th 5-Year Plan period and in the long term to the year 2000.

A resolution of the CPSU Central Committee and the Council of Ministers was adopted providing for the priority development of the machine-building complex, the creation of the necessary conditions for a quick transition to the output of new generations of machines, equipment and instruments capable of substantially increasing labour productivity in the national economy. Measures have been defined to increase the efficiency of work by scientific and design organisations, to cardinally improve their facilities to conduct experments and tests, to expand co-production and develop specialisation in the output of products used in a branch or several branches of the economy.

Capital investment in the development of machine-building in 1986-1990 will exceed by 80 percent the amount of investment used for the purpose in the 11th 5-Year-Plan period. At least a half of all investment will be spent on retooling and modernising operating plants and renewing the active part of fixed assets.

All this will make it possible to create the necessary material and technical backing for re-equipping the national economy on a qualitatively new basis by increasing the volume of output of highly efficient machines, equipment and instruments and further developing co-production and specialisation with CMEA member-countries.

The Politburo discussed the question of perfecting the organizational structure of management in the machine-building industries in the light of the tasks ensuing from the decisions of the April 1985 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the conference in the party's Central Committee on accelerating scientific and technical progress. The resolution of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers adopted on this issue approves measures to further expand production and scientific-production research and design organizations in these branches of the economy, and to increase the role of the factory sector of science.

Particular attention was paid to raising the efficiency of work in the apparatus of ministries, and to a clearer demarcation of functions between all the links of management in the branches of machine-building, taking account of an increase in the role of economic methods of management and an expansion of the rights of production associations and enterprises.

A resolution of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers on additional measures for the development in 1986-1990 of general purpose roads in the RSFSR was adopted. It is proposed that kray and oblast committees of the CPSU and the appropriate ministries and local government organs should ensure unconditional fulfilment of the plans laid for roads construction and an improvement in its quality.

Some other questions of economic and social policy and also of international relations were also discussed at the meeting of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee.

SHEVARDNADZE MET BY RYZHKOV ON RETURN TO MOSCOW

LD011837 Moscow TASS in English 1821 GMT 1 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, August 1 TASS — Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Foreign Minister of the USSR Eduard Shevardnadze returned to Moscow from Helsinki today.

He took part in a jubilee meeting of foreign ministers from thirty-three European countries, the United States and Canada, held in the Finnish capital.

Eduard Shevardnadze was met at the airport by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Nikolay Ryzhkov, other officials.

KAZAKH PARTY MEETING ON ECONOMIC DISCIPLINE

GF311454 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 0105 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Text] As its regular meeting, the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Bureau reviewed the work of the Dzhambul Oblast Party Committee on enforcing [word indistinct] discipline.

It has been noted that the oblast party committee has had constant control over the progress of the party and the government's economic and social development plans. However, many party organizations are not conducting their work according to the CPSU Central Committee April 1985 Plenum regarding increasing [words indistinct].

The industries of the oblast are annually implementing the plan for realizing the products without considering the obligations noted in the contracts. Production capacity has not been fully utilized in [word indistinct] industry. The construction of important projects is greatly lagging behind. The tasks of many types of economic products are not carried out. Discipline is not observed by the party organizations of the leading collectives. Several party committees are not fully observing the system of control. Soviets, trade unions, and Komsomol organs are not paying much attention to the [word indistinct] discipline.

The central committee bureau charged the oblast party committee with observing the order in these important matters, strengthening control in order to implement the state plan, intensifying the production, speeding up scientific technical progress, [word indistinct] decisively, and in this regard raising the role of leading party organizations, work collectives, responsible figures, and leaders of cadres, and holding (?republic) and social emulation in the oblast for increasing production, annual [words indistinct].

At the Communist Party bureau meeting resolutions were made for other questions discussed.

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